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Historical Addresses

SALISBURY, CONN.

DELIVERED BY

HON. SAMUEL CHURCH.

OCTOBER 20, 1841.

AND

EX-GOV. A. H. HOLLEY.

JULY 4, 1876.

TOGETHER WITH A

RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS

AT THE

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

IN SALISBURY, CONN.

1741-1841

PITTSFIELD, MASS.

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Salisbury, Conn.

Historical addresses delivered by Hon. Samuel Church, October 20, 1841, and ex-Gov. A. H. Holley, July 4, 1876, together with a record of proceedings at the centennial celebration in Salisbury, Conn. Pittsfield, Mass., Chickering & Axtell, printers, 1876.

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1741 --- 1841.

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At a legal Town Meeting of the inhabitants of the Town of Salisbury, holden October 20th, 1841, it was

Voted, That the thanks of this town be presented to the Hon. SAMUEL CHURCH, for the address he has this day delivered.

Voted, That the Committee of Arrangements be directed to request of Judge CHURCH a copy of his Address, to be printed under the direction of the Selectmen. A true copy of record.

Attest,

ROGER AVERILL, *Town Clerk.*

TO THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:

GENTLEMEN—I have this day received from the Town Clerk and from the Secretary of your Board, the foregoing votes, requesting a copy of the Address delivered by me at our Centennial Town Meeting, October 20th, 1841, for publication.

I have hesitated much whether in justice to myself I ought to permit the Address to be published. It was not intended originally for the public, but rather to give some additional interest to our Commemorative Meeting. Besides, I have had neither leisure nor patience to prepare it for the public eye.

If you receive it, gentlemen, you must be content to receive it with all its imperfections. So far as it purports to give a history of our Town, I think it may be relied upon as correct; at least, as nearly so as it could be made by a very cautious dependence upon well authenticated tradition, and a resort to public records and private documents.

If its publication will add at all to the gratification of the inhabitants of my native Town, or to the pleasure of our widely-dispersed friends abroad, to whom I am under many obligations of gratitude, I consent to it.

SAMUEL CHURCH.

TO MESSRS. ELIPHALET WHITTLESEY,
JOHN C. COFFING,
ALEXANDER H. HOLLEY,
JARED S. HARRISON,
SAMUEL C. SCOVILLE,
ROGER AVERILL,

*Committee of
Arrangements.*

Salisbury, January 21, 1842.

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ADDRESS.

MR. MODERATOR:*

This day completes a century since the first of your predecessors, Thomas Newcomb, presided as moderator of our first Town Meeting. Our records do not inform us where that meeting was convened; probably not far from the place where we are now assembled. More than one half of this period has passed away since I have lived, and you, Sir, have survived nearly three-fourths of it.

Within this brief space, what mighty events have transpired! Kingdoms have risen up and kingdoms have fallen, and almost the entire map of the world has been changed. The progress of science and the arts, the recognition and security of human rights, the tolerant spirit of genuine Christianity, all have been in full and successful accomplishment, within the last century, to an extent never before witnessed in this world's history. And within our own town, hardly an evidence of its original identity exists, except its hills and waters and public records! Were our powers of fancy and anticipation of prophetic mould, what think you, Sir, we could now see of the results of another century of equal progress?

Our ancestors, whose deeds and memories we would now recall, and of whom our early records speak, were free in spirit and purpose, and yet were the subjects of a master; and our town was an appendage of a dependent Colony. For us, and our children, the bonds of servitude have been broken, and we are called upon this day, by every motive which gratitude can suggest, to cherish and express our veneration for the character and example of those departed men, and to tender the offering of devoted hearts to that Being who has been our father's God.

To commemorate the birth-day and perpetuate the annals of a retired New England town, may seem, to some, a trifling affair. But there is nothing dearer, to a man of sensibility, than his home—the scenes of his youthful adventures and hopes—the earth upon which his fathers have trodden—the mountains upon which they have looked—the streams they have followed. He listens to stories of objects so endeared to him, with

*Lot Norton, Esq.

untiring ear. The old man, in his recollection of these, will go back to the times of his boyhood, and for a moment live over again the days of his young, unclouded hopes. And the youth looks upon them all, though inanimate, as his cherished friends. The long absent emigrant, on his return, as he views these well remembered objects, fancies himself surrounded by the nearly forgotten companions of his former days, which such associations bring back to his memory; and, though reflections such as these may bring over his heart a cloud of momentary sorrow, as the image of some long lost friend is renewed before him; yet in such a grief it is luxury to indulge. Here is the only true source of patriotism; and the man who loves not to indulge in recollections of the home of his youth, is constituted of such materials as traitors are made of.

But a New England town, when philosophically considered, is of more importance than at first may be supposed. It is not a mere corporation, but is a little commonwealth of itself. Our towns are pure democracies. Here, alone, the people deliberate, decide, and act, without the intervention of a second power; and their most important interests are here consulted and regulated by themselves. The chief objects of taxation are entrusted to the towns. The great and absorbing interests of learning and religion are within their jurisdiction, in their capacities of school and ecclesiastical societies.

In town meetings, these primary assemblies of the people, our youth and young men are instructed in the first elements of political science; not by study alone, but by actual observation and participation. Here have been the nurseries of our statesmen, and here, too, the quiet duties and submission of the citizen are first learned. I am persuaded, that without these rudimental institutions of civil liberty, New England could never have furnished her bright example in the struggle for independence; nor could we have so successfully carried out the dangerous experiment of a people governed by themselves. My fellow-townsmen, we have a right to be proud of our town, and to perpetuate its history.

In this meeting, we cannot restrain our fancies from running back to a time still earlier than the occasion we now commemorate. We see here these hills rising above us, these streams flowing along beside us, and these valleys and lakes spread out before us; and here they have been, from a time we know not of. But who were the men who lived and ranged among them all, before our fathers saw them? The rightful lords of these woods and waters, who were they? Here and there some little memorial of their existence may even now be found in our fields. Often, in former days, as I have wandered along the banks of the Housatonic, the arrow head of the Indian's bow, or his rude stone axe, has attracted my attention. I have found them of various dimensions and fashions—some rough in workmanship, and some displaying taste and

ingenuity of construction; and never did I gather up these relics of a forgotten race, without the silent, instinctive inquiry,—From whence was this arrow thrown? By the chieftain in the battle, or the Indian in the chase? I have seen, as the falling banks of the river annually crumbled away, whole skeletons of men exposed, in an upright or sitting posture, and have, in my young imagination, addressed them, almost as living men,—Who and what were ye once?

Upon the first arrival of the white men here, many of the aborigines still remained, clustered in the valleys along the streams and lakes. They had too long been within the reach of the enervating influence of the whites. Our Puritan ancestors had, for some years before, occupied the lands along the Connecticut river on the one side, and the Dutch of New Amsterdam and its dependencies, had been their neighbors on the other. The fearless independence, the noble bearing of the Indian character, was gone. The Indians here, were peaceable, harmless, and servile.

There seems to be much plausibility in the conjecture, that the race of Indians found here by our fathers, was not the original tenantry of this region; but had come in as wandering tribes or bands from other forests, driven perhaps by wars, to take the place of an earlier and more noble people. The tradition is, with much probability, authenticated, that King Philip, the last of New England's proud Sachems, and the relentless foe of the Puritans, extended his ravages on this side of Connecticut river, and that he burned, or otherwise broke up, some settlements of English and friendly Indians in the present town of Simsbury, and particularly an Indian village there, called Weatogue, the name of which still remains; and these Indians, flying from Philip, settled down upon the banks of the Housatonic, within the present limits of Salisbury and Canaan, giving the name of their former home to their new residence.

Hubbard, in his history of Indian wars, affirms it, that the Indians as far west as Hudson's or Dutch river, were concerned in Philip's wars; and Bancroft, speaking of the Indians of New England, says, "The clans that disappeared from the ancient hunting grounds, did not always become extinct; they often migrated to the north and west. The country between the banks of the Connecticut and the Hudson, was possessed by independent villages of the Mohegans, kindred with the Manhattans, whose few smokes once rose amidst the forests of York Island." The Indians of these villages spoke the same language, the Mohegan, or Pequod dialect, and which was, with perhaps some variation, the language common to the Indians of New England. The Indians here, were probably connected in some relation with the Stockbridge, or Moheacommie tribe, and perhaps made part of the tribes or clans lower down the river, at Kent and New Milford, and connected in amicable relations

with the Indians who acknowledged the sachem Wyantenock as their common protector. This chief resided near the Great Falls in New Milford. I have myself, when a child, conversed with old men, who could recollect the remnant of tribes considerably populous, in Weatogue, near the former residence of the White family, and on the northern margin of Wonunscoponuc lake, (now called Furnace Pond,) and also on the eastern shore of Indian Pond, in Sharon.

There was, upon the first arrival of the Dutch settlers here, a well defined Indian trail, or path leading from the Stockbridge tribe, along the valley of the Housatonic, through Weatogue, to the Scaticoke settlement of Indians in Kent. Apple trees had sprung up, and were growing along that path, through its whole extent, at unequal distances, accurately enough marking its course. Many of these were standing when I was a youth, and some I believe remain to this day. Tradition has pointed out the spot, on the easterly side of Wonunscoponuc lake, upon which the Indians held their councils and powows. It is in the grove, a little west of the road leading from Furnace Village to Town Hill, and near a tall pine tree, now standing, overlooking the lake. Frequently, when I have stood upon that interesting spot, I have attempted to call up before me the groups of savage men who congregated on that ground. I have, in fancy there, looked upon the grave, stern face of the counselor, the fierce visage of the impatient warrior, in his listening attitude, and the encircling group of women and children around. It was, and still is, a plat of romantic beauty, well fitted to call forth the innate religious feeling of those men of nature. This spot was frequently visited by wandering Indians in after days, and the stately pine which then marked the place, was long known to the white inhabitants, as the Indian tree.

Although the Indians of this neighborhood were friendly, yet such was the well known treachery of the Indian character, and so frequent were the causes of disturbance among the northern and western tribes, and so dreadful were the tales of savage cruelty, that the early white settlers were cautious in their intercourse with them, and were constantly on their guard against surprise and attack. A supply of ammunition was always on hand, furnished at the expense of the town; forts or block houses were erected for defense and refuge; and the house first erected for the minister, and which was improved as the house of religious worship, was constructed with a view to defense, and with port holes, through which a fire of musketry could be kept up against assailing Indians. Our fathers assembled to worship God, with arms in their hands; unlike us, their children, who have none to molest or make us afraid.

One of these Block Houses was erected at the junction of the roads opposite the late dwelling house of Nathaniel Church, at Weatogue, and

its stone foundations have been visible in my day. Another, a little southerly from the present dwelling house of William P. Russell, Esq. —the first location of the Dutcher family, nearly then enclosed by deep coves and dense thickets; and still another, on the northerly side of Wonunscoptomuc lake, not far from the present residence of Newman Holley, Esq.

Before the charter of the town was granted, Thomas Lamb, in behalf of the Governor and Company of the Connecticut Colony, purchased certain Indian rights of land in the present town of Sharon, and in Weatogue, "for the consideration of eighty pounds and divers victuals and clothes." This deed was signed by the marks of many Indians, who described themselves as of the Indian nation, belonging to Muttapacuek. The name of one of the signers of this deed, as nearly as I can read it upon the ancient state records, was Tocconuc. Soon afterwards, the Indians complained to the general court, that they had been defrauded by Lamb in this purchase; and a committee was appointed to investigate the alleged causes of complaint. Lamb afterwards received a grant of land from the Colony for his services and expenses in the negotiation.

The Indian burial places, as well as any thing, designate the places of Indian settlements. There was one on the eastern side of the north pond; another on the east side of the road leading through Weatogue and a little southerly from the old burying yard on my late father's farm; and still another, to which allusion has before been made, on the bank of the Housatonuc, on the old White farm. This probably belonged to an earlier race than the Indians found here by our fathers. The annual encroachment of the river by the spring freshets, upon the banks, frequently exposed the bones of the buried Indians, which upon exposure, became dust. These exposures have long since ceased, and probably the shifting current of the stream has borne along with it to the ocean, the last ashes of the Indian, as has the stream of time borne away his memory from among men.

The Dutch emigrants before their settlement here, made purchases of land of the Indian occupants, supposing, as has been said, that the intervals of the Housatonuc were within the limits of the province of New York, from whence they emigrated. William White and Abraham Vandusen purchased the Indian title to a tract of land lying, as I suppose, about two miles south of the falls. And in January, 1720, John Dikeman and Lawrence Knickerbacor, of Livingston's Manor, in the province of New York, purchased of the Indians a tract of land lying on the west side of the Housatonuc river, "beginning at the upper falls, south of Wootawk, (meaning Weatogue,) thence running along the side of a hill called Wootowanchu, now called Sugar Hill, two miles, to the land purchased of the Indians by White and Vandusen; thence with a straight

line to a mile above the falls of a brook called Wachocastinook, (probably the falls at Lime Rock furnace,) thence south three miles, thence east to the river, &c." Thomas Knowles and Andrew Hinman, of Woodbury, about the same time, made a very extensive Indian purchase, including, as they probably supposed, nearly all the feasible land of the town, described in their deed as lying on the river, six miles in length, north and south, and four miles wide, east and west. These grants, however, were afterwards all relinquished to the Colony; the Indians right being considered then, as now, only as a right of occupancy, not of sale; the right of pre-emption being solely in the Colony. All these grantees, however, as a compensation for their expenses, received grants of land from the Colony. After the charter of the town was granted, and as late as 1742, the Indians made claim to lands here; and in October of that year, Daniel Edwards, of New Haven, was appointed to purchase of the Indians, two miles square, at the northeast corner of the town, and to deliver to one Tocconuc, two blankets to resign his claim.

The territory now including the towns of Salisbury, Sharon, Canaan, and Norfolk, before the survey of these towns was made, was known as the western lands. The first grant made of lands in this town by the general court, was made to William Gaylord, of New Milford. This grant embraced nearly the whole of the Weatogue intervals. Many other grants were subsequently made, before the sale of the town to proprietors —; among these, were Woodbridge's, Lamb's, Fitch's, Knickerbacor's, Bissell's, Dutcher's, Wadsworth's, Whiting's, Hinman's, Stiles', Lewis', Newton's, Knowles', and perhaps some others. Mr. Thomas Stiles is now the proprietor of some part of the lands included in the grant to his ancestor. In no other instance do the heirs of any of the original grantees possess any of the lands originally granted to their ancestors.

I do not find that the general court made any grant of lands here to Yale College; although in all the other towns embraced within the north-western lands, a grant of three hundred acres in each, was made to that institution. But as early as 1730, the trustees of the College received a deed of six hundred and twenty-eight acres of land from Rev. John Fisk and James Leavins, of Killingly, in exchange for land of equal value in that town. This land was located southeasterly of the center of the town, and still remains the property of the College, in the occupancy of tenants under leases for nine hundred and ninety-nine years, yielding an annual rent to the College.

Fisk and Leavins had received from the Colony a grant of this land in October, 1729. As these lands contribute annually to the support of the College, they have *ever been treated* as exempt from taxation for other purposes, under the provisions of the statute of 1702. Whether the

provisions of that statute really extended to lands thus acquired, it is now probably too late to inquire.

Settlements of white people commenced within the present limits of this town, several years before the public sale of the lands. Three Dutch families from Livingston's Manor, in the province of New York, commenced the settlement in Weatogue. Their lands were purchased of William Gaylord and Stephen Noble, of New Milford, by deeds dated August 29, 1720. These were the families of William White, Abraham Vandusen, and Ruluff Dutcher. They probably took possession of their lands the same season. White was by birth an Englishman, but had long before been connected with the Dutch inhabitants of the New York province. He married a Dutch wife and had reared a family. He located himself upon a farm lately owned by my father, Nathaniel Church, and a few rods north of the small stream which flows eastwardly across the highway to the cove below. White had several sons, who settled around him;—George on the west side of the road, opposite his father's house; Benjamin, a little south of the brook; Joshua, still further south, and near the river; and Isaac, who resided with his father. Benjamin was a man of considerable repute; he afterwards returned to the province of New York, where he died. The other sons of William White lived and died here. None of the lineal descendants of this gentleman, bearing the family name, remain with us; yet there are many from female branches. Rufus Landon and his children; the wife and children of Calvin Moore; and many others, now our inhabitants, are lineal branches of this original family.

Vandusen settled upon the farm now owned by Elias H. Joslin, and the lands adjoining on the north. His sons were Henry or Hendrick, Godfrey, James, Isaac, and perhaps some others. Captain Henry Vandusen, Horatio Vandusen, and their children, are the only lineal representatives of Abraham Vandusen, of the same name, now remaining among us.

Dutcher settled upon lands still further north, and extending to the state line, or near to it. His sons were Christopher, John, Cornelius, and Gabriel. Christopher, the eldest son, settled in Canaan, where his descendant, Ruluff Dutcher, now resides. The other sons remained in this town. The name of this family has become extinct here; yet much of its blood flows in descendants of the female line. The wife and children of William P. Russell, Esq. are of this family.

The Knickerbacor family came into the town soon after White and others. John Knickerbacor occupied the Knickerbacor grant, at the mouth of Salmon Kill river. Some of the lineage of this ancient family are here to this day. Cornelius Knickerbacor, a brother of John, settled at the Furnace Village, about the same time that John came here. His

dwelling house was nearly on the same spot where the silversmith shop of William C. Botsford now stands. Cornelius Kuickerbacor's was for some time the only white family in that section of the town. He afterwards removed to Sharon.

Thomas Lamb, I believe, was the first New England man who settled in this town. He emigrated, I suppose, from Springfield, but the precise time of his settlement here I cannot ascertain. He received several grants of land before the sale of the town. He located a tract of fifty acres at Lime Rock, upon a grant made to a Sergeant Tibbals, for services in the Pequod war. He received another grant of one hundred acres on the northeast side of the Furnace pond; and after the sale of the town, he became the owner of four and one half rights. He secured the water privileges at Lime Rock, at the outlet of the Furnace pond, at the falls west of the center, now owned by N. Clark, as well as the outlet of the pond on the mountain. Indeed, he was the distinguished speculator of his day. His place of residence was probably first at Lime Rock; but he afterwards resided on the hill, southeasterly of the Furnace Village, where Thomas Conklin formerly lived. He left the town about the year 1746, and became a mariner, and resided successively in New Jersey, Maryland, and North Carolina.

Mr. Caleb Woodworth, the ancestor of our respected fellow townsman, Josiah Woodworth, I suppose, was the first white man who settled with a family in the neighborhood of the Ore Hill. He came into the town as early as 1738. Thomas Baylis settled at the center, where William Bushnell now lives, as early as 1740. John Weldon came into the town in 1740, and Isaac Vosburgh in 1742; both located themselves in the north part of the town, near where the late Colonel Elijah Stanton lived and died. Samuel Beebe settled near the upper or little falls of the Housatonuc, and where John Adam now lives, about the year 1740. Within one year after the incorporation of the town, there were forty-five tax paying inhabitants here. The ore bed, the iron works of Thomas Lamb, at Lime Rock, and the various water privileges discovered here, probably invited emigrants; though the appearance of the land was at first uninviting. The hills appeared barren, and with little wood to cover them; the frequent Indian fires had nearly destroyed the timber, and the valleys were covered with a tall and useless grass, called bent-grass.

At the May session of the general court of the Colony, 1732, a committee was appointed, consisting of Edmund Lewis, Esq., of Stratford, and William Gaylord and Stephen Noble, of New Milford, with directions to lay out one or more townships, in the northwestern lands, if in their opinion they were such as to accommodate a town. In the following summer, the committee explored the lands and laid out the towns of

Salisbury and Sharon. They began their survey of this town on the line of Massachusetts Colony, and on the bank of the Housatonuc river, and run thence west, nine and a half degrees north, seven miles and one half to the northward end of the line of partition between this Colony and the province of New York. This boundary is upon Tocconuc mountain. Thence they ran south, twelve and a half degrees west in Colony line, eight and three quarters miles to a bound about eight rods east of the Indian pond; thence east, nine and a half degrees south, seven miles to Housatonuc river; thence following the river to the first bounds. The committee represented the lands as much broken by mountains and ponds, but were of opinion that the land would accommodate a suitable number of persons for a town. The lands thus surveyed they designated as township M.

In May, 1733, Nathaniel Stanley, Esq., and Capt. John Marsh, were appointed by the General Court to take in subscriptions for the lands in township M, and the avails of the sales were to be appropriated for the support of schools in such towns as had before been settled. I do not know that any thing was ever done under this appointment. But at the October Session of the Assembly, (then called the General Court), in the year 1737, the lands in this town were ordered to be sold at Hartford, on the third Wednesday of May, 1738, with a reservation of former grants. For this purpose, the lands were divided into twenty-five rights. One of these rights was appropriated to the first settled minister; one for the use of the ministry for ever, settled according to the constitution and order of the churches *established by law* in this Colony; and one for the support of schools. Here is the origin of the ministerial and school funds of the town. The remaining rights were purchased by individual proprietors. The original proprietors were Thomas Lamb, Thomas Fitch (afterwards Governor of the Colony), Christopher Dutcher, Elias Reed, John Beebe, James Beebe, Daniel Edwards, Joseph Tuttle, David Allen, George White, Joshua White, Titus Brown, Edward Phelps, Thomas Pierce, Thomas Newcomb, Benjamin White, Eleazur Whittlesey, Richard Seymour, Robert Walker, and Thomas Norton. It is not known that any of the lands originally drawn, remain now in the occupancy of the descendants of the original proprietors of them, unless it be the lands owned by the children of Henry Gay, the descendants of Elias Reed.

The proprietors held their first meeting in this town, on the 12th day of April, 1739, and directed the manner of making the division of lands, and established their rules of proceeding. Among other things, they directed that near the center of the first division there should be a proper space laid out for a green, or market place, about thirty rods square. This green was accordingly laid out on Town Hill, and includes a part

of the burying yard there. They reserved from draft, privileges for a saw-mill, on the first great falls of the Fellkill, and also, "at Succonups brook, near the place where the same runs out of the southernmost of two large ponds, lying *almost close together*." The first of these locations was near the Lime Rock Furnace, and the latter a little below the Furnace, at Chapinville. Thomas Lamb, however, the persevering Thomas Lamb, soon after procured a privilege of erecting a saw-mill at Lime Rock.

In pursuance of the first votes of the proprietors, four divisions of land were laid out. The lots in these divisions were distributed among the proprietors by lot, or chance. All the subsequent divisions were by pitches, made by each proprietor, of the quantity of land to which he was entitled in each division, as authorized by vote of the proprietors, and surveyed under the direction of the proprietors' committee. The first division commenced in a tier of lots running north and south, near the present school house, at Lime Rock, and extending westerly across Town Hill, and around on the west and northwest side of Furnace Pond. These lots contained from fifty to one hundred and fifty acres, sized according to quality. A highway, six rods wide, was reserved over them; and this accounts for the spacious road across Town Hill. What induced the proprietors to make provision for a road so broad, with green and market place, in that lower section of the town, is not now certainly known. They probably believed that the ore hill at the western extremity, and the water power at the eastern limit of this division of land, together with the superior beauty of its most elevated point, would constitute that, as the central point of business; which, for that reason, received the name of Town Hill. The lots in the other divisions of land were not always contiguous, but surveyed and drawn in widely scattered locations, which cannot be conveniently designated here.

Although there was a population to some extent here before the incorporation of the Town, yet the people possessed no political rights. They were protected by the laws, but had no voice in their enactment. The first political power enjoyed by this people, was conferred in 1728. At that time there were few enclosures, and the horses and cattle were permitted to run at large, and without restraint. It was necessary to distinguish the beasts of one town from those of another, so that estrays might be returned and reclaimed. Each town, among the new settlements, had its own form of brand, prescribed by the Assembly. Every beast was branded. The General Court, at its October session, 1728, conferred upon the people of Westogue the special liberty of using a brand in the form of an X, together with the privilege of electing a brander. The mode of choice was entirely democratic, though peculiar. It was directed by a resolve of the Assembly, that a paper should be cir-

culated among the people, upon which each man should write the name of the person of his choice for *that office*,—that the paper should be returned to the Town Clerk of New Milford, and should determine the result of the election, as it disclosed the state of the vote. I have not been successful in my inquiries to ascertain the *distinguished individual* who first received political honors from the people of Salisbury!

In the spring of 1741, the population had so much increased as to encourage the hope that the ministry could be supported here, and the people became impatient for the possession of the civil and religious privileges enjoyed by the incorporated towns in the Colony. There were no roads nor bridges, nor the power of constructing any. Especially, religious instruction and worship could not be maintained, without corporate powers; and therefore a petition was presented to the General Court, in October, 1741, for a town charter, and it was granted. Among the powers conferred, the most important one was to embody in *Church estate, according to the laws of this government*. At that time there was a connection between the Church and the State, nearly as close as existed in the mother country.

Mr. Benjamin White, by the charter, was empowered to warn the first town meeting, and direct the time and place of meeting. He did so, and it was holden, according to the warning, on the 9th day of November, 1741, and was organized by the choice of Thomas Newcomb as Moderator; Cyrenus Newcomb, Town Clerk; Benjamin White, Thomas Newcomb, and John Smith, Selectmen; Samuel Beebe, Treasurer; Thomas Austin, Constable; with the usual minor officers. Thus, we became a town, by the name of Salisbury.

From whence our name was derived, our records do not inform us. A tradition, which has been adopted as true, by Rev. Mr. Crossman, in his New Year Sermon, preached in this house, on the 3d day of January, 1803, says, our corporate name was derived from a man whose name was *Salisbury*, and who, it is supposed, resided a few feet south of the present garden of William Bushnell, at the center. There is much reason to doubt the authenticity of this tradition: some parts of it are incredible, and I am disposed to reject it altogether. That a man of that name once resided at the place mentioned, may be true; but that he was a personage who would give his name to a town, I do not believe. His name does not appear upon our records; he owned no land, he paid no tax; he was obscure and degraded. The traditional rumor is, that he removed from this town into the State of New York, where he was convicted of the murder of his female slave, and sentenced to be hung on his arriving at the age of one hundred years, and in the meantime was permitted to go at large! There was no Colony with laws thus administered. It is much more probable, that our name, like those of most

New England towns, was borrowed from a city or town of the same name in the mother country.

The first list of taxable estate here, was made up in 1712, and amounted to the sum of £2,279 10s. 6d. In 1755, it amounted to £9,988 4s. 6d. This was the grand list, upon which the first State tax was assessed upon this town.

In 1756, the number of inhabitants was 1100. In 1774, there were 1936 white, and 44 colored inhabitants. Under the first census, taken by authority of the Government of the United States, in 1790, there were 2070 inhabitants; in 1800, 2266; in 1810, 2321; in 1820, 2695; in 1830, 2580; in 1840, 2551 inhabitants.

Under the revised system of assessments, introduced in 1820, the list of this town amounted to the sum of \$30,826, and in the year 1840, to the sum of \$41,805: showing an increase, for the last twenty years, of twenty-five per cent. The present number of electors is 493.

I have said before, that previous to the act of incorporation, there were no public roads here; yet there were some well defined paths. The most prominent among these, was the one leading from Dutchers, in Weatogue, and following, as I suppose, the general direction of the present highway to Furnace Village, and thence along nearly to the Ore Hill, and down through Sharon Valley to *Sackett's Farm*, in Dover, nearly west of the southwest corner of the town of Sharon. Another path led from the Ore Hill, and in the vicinity of what we call the under mountain road, to the iron works at Ousatonic, now called Great Barrington. This was called the ore path: and iron ore, in leathern bags, was transported on horses, over this road, from the Ore Hill to the forge. Another path connected the Ore Hill with Lamb's iron works, at Lime Rock; and another extended from Lamb's works to the fording place, about one-half mile below the present Falls Bridge.

In the division of the town, by the proprietors, an allowance for roads was made, over nearly all the lots, but none were actually located by them, unless it was the six-rod highway, over the first division lots, across Town Hill. The first recorded survey of a highway, was made November 6, 1744, from Gabriel Dutcher's, in the northeast section of the town, to Benjamin White's. Another, the same year, from Cornelius Kniekerbacor's, at the Furnace, to Samuel Bellow's, at the eastern foot of Smith's Hill. Another, in 1746, from White's, in Weatogue, westerly to the foot of the hill, called by us Frink's Hill. This road has been discontinued for several years. Another, the same year, from Furnace Village, by Nathaniel Everts', to the Colony line; and another, the same year, from Thomas Baylis', at the center, easterly, to the foot of the mountain, near Chauncey Reed's, and thence southerly to Lamb's iron works. These were among the first legally established highways.

The first bridge erected across the Housatonic river, was the falls bridge, for many years known as Burrall's bridge. This bridge was built about the year 1744. Dutcher's bridge was erected in 1760. A bridge at the south part of the town, about one-half mile below the present bridge, was erected about the year 1790. It was built by funds raised by a lottery granted by the General Assembly, and was long known as the lottery bridge. It was discontinued upon the opening of the present road, called the Johnston road, leading from the late Nathaniel Green's to South Canaan, in the year 1808. Before the erection of these bridges, access to this town was difficult from the east. There were but few fording places upon the river, and these could only be improved when the river was very low, in the summer or fall. Indeed, I believe no more than one fording place was improved, which was about one-half mile below the falls bridge. The river could be forded, with some difficulty, near William Sardam's. Canoes were used for the transportation of persons, and I have not been able to learn whether any ferries were at any time established; I believe there were none. Horses and cattle could cross the river only by swimming.

In investigating some titles, some years ago, of lands in Weatogue, I found the prominent description of one corner of a tract, to be, *Christopher's canoe place*. I infer, therefore, that this was a well known crossing, and near to the present residence of Kuloff Dutcher, in Canaan, whose ancestor was Christopher Dutcher.

Perhaps there is not an ancient highway in the town, which can now be accurately defined. We can depend only upon the practical location, or the dedication of the highways by usage, as the legal evidence of their existence and extent.

Rev. Mr. Crossman, in his Sermon, says, that the charter of this town was granted in 1745, and signed by Governor Law. This is an error. Mr. Crossman has confounded the charter of the town with the deed of confirmation, which deed was executed in May, 1745, and signed by Governor Law.

This town was originally attached to the county of New Haven, and remained a part of that county until the county of Litchfield was constituted, in 1751.

For several years after the incorporation of the town, little business, which to us would appear important, was transacted. The ministerial and school lands were leased upon long terms of years, and a fund created for the partial support of the gospel and the schools. These funds remain, diminished somewhat by the depreciation of continental money during the war of the revolution, but since have been increased from other sources.

By-Laws and regulations for the killing of beasts of prey, were nec-

essary for some years, and bounties were offered for their destruction. Wolves, especially, were abundant, and committed extensive depredations. It is only within a few years, that they have been driven entirely from our mountains. Bears, deer, and other game for the hunter, were also numerous, and many and interesting have been the tales of the hunters' feats, with which the old men of other days have amused their children. The last of Bruin's race, ever found upon our soil, was killed by Richard P. Stanton, on the mountain east of Thomas B. Bosworth's, in the winter of 1821.

As one of the most prominent purposes to be accomplished by corporate privileges, was the support of the gospel ministry here, so the earliest efforts of the town were directed to that object. As early as January, 1742, a committee was appointed to "seek out for a minister to preach to us three months." As yet, there was no established place of public worship in the town, and no building which could accommodate even the then few inhabitants; and therefore the town designated places of worship in its different sections, that all might be alternately accommodated. The house of Henry Vandusen at Weatogue, of Cornelius Kniekerbaeor at Furnace Village, and of Nathaniel Buell at Lime Rock, were established as places of meeting; and this system was pursued until after the call of Mr. Lee.

In June, 1742, a gentleman whose name was Hesterbrook, was employed to preach three months. Of this gentleman, or his character, I know nothing. In April, 1743, an unsuccessful attempt was made to call a minister. In the succeeding month the effort was renewed, and Mr. Thomas Lewis was invited to preach on probation. He preached seventeen Sabbaths, but not proving acceptable to the people, no call for settlement was given. I have not been able to learn any thing of the history of Mr. Lewis. On the 3d day of January, 1744, Mr. Jonathan Lee, of Lebanon, received a call for settlement, which was accepted. The letter of acceptance was as follows:

"SALISBURY, August 19, 1744.

"*To the Inhabitants of the Town aforesaid.*

"GENTLEMEN AND BRETHREN,—I have again carefully considered your call to me to labor with you in the sacred work of the gospel ministry. I have endeavored to hear and discern the call of God, which is my only rule to act by. I have considered your proposals for my maintenance and support; among which, as I understand them, are as follows:—You have voted annually to give me forty pounds, lawful money, which, in Old Tenor money, amounts to £160 pounds. And for the fourth year of my ministry, you have voted to add fifty shillings, lawfully money; and for the fifth year, you have voted to add fifty shillings more, of the same tenor, and so to continue, which amounts to £180 pounds of Old Tenor

bills, being £45 pounds of lawful money. And having received encouragements of other needed assistances and helps, and, as far as I can discover, I being called not only of you, but of God, I therefore do hereby testify mine acceptance of the call, and your proposals, and hereby profess my willingness to labor for your good in the work of the gospel ministry, according as I may be assisted by the grace of Almighty God; and hoping and trusting in his goodness, and depending upon a continual remembrance in the fervent prayers of the faithful, I give and devote myself to Christ, and my services to you for his sake, who am your friend and servant,

"JONATHAN LEE."

He had preached on probation for a short time before. Previous to Mr. Lee's call, the town had voted to erect for the minister a log house, thirty feet long and twenty-four feet wide. A clergyman of the present day would consider such accommodations somewhat restricted! This house, too, was intended, and used temporarily, as the meeting house, and was situated near the northwest corner of Thomas Stiles' garden. The terms of Mr. Lee's settlement, aside from the right of land appropriated to the first minister, were forty pounds, lawful money, with an annual increase until it should amount to forty-five pounds, or one hundred and eighty pounds in Old Tenor bills; as appears by his letter of acceptance.

Though our fathers were indeed poor, and had few facilities for raising the means of support for their Minister, yet the privileges of the Gospel were to them of inestimable value, and to enjoy them, was the great purpose of their association; and they submitted to privations little realized by us, to attain and secure them. And after all, had not their Minister himself made sacrifices equally with his people, their efforts would not have succeeded. The log house erected for the Minister was not finished when Mr. Lee came here with his family, and his first dwelling place was an apartment temporarily fitted up in the end of a blacksmith's shop, with stools for chairs and slabs for tables. And the poor Minister was often compelled to carry his bushel of wheat upon his back to Lamb's mill, for grinding!

Mr. Lee having accepted the call to settle here, he and Thomas Chipman, Esq., were requested by the town to fix upon the time of Ordination, and "*agree upon the men to do the work.*" On the 23d day of November, 1744, Mr. Lee was ordained by a select ordaining council—the *men agreed upon to do the work*, at the log house which had been erected for his use. Why a select council was called to perform this service, instead of the Consociation, to which the town belonged, we are not informed. The proceeding was afterwards condemned as irregular, and as a departure from the Saybrook Canons; and several of the council were censured for participating in the Ordination, without the advice of

the Association.* No evil, however, resulted to the town from this procedure, nor was Mr. Lee at all implicated in its irregularity. The connection of Mr. Lee with this people was long and successful, and attended, perhaps, with as much harmony as was usual in those days of acquiescence in ecclesiastical measures.

Mr. Lee continued to be the sole settled Minister here forty-four years. He died October 8, 1788, and was interred in the old center burying-yard. I never knew this gentleman, and can only speak of his character as a matter of reputation. I have ever understood he was a man of sagacity and respectable intellectual powers, as well cultivated by science as was usual for the clergy of that day. He was a graduate of Yale College, of the class of 1742. The family of Mr. Lee was numerous, and some members of it in after life distinguished. His sole surviving son, Rev. Chauncey Lee, D. D., we rejoice to meet and embrace on this occasion. Many of the descendants of our first Minister remain yet with us, sustaining highly respectable characters.

It was not until the 23d day of April, 1746, that the town voted to build a meeting house. And the place first designated for this purpose was the elevated ground north of John C. Cofling's dwelling house. This location was opposed by the people at the north part of the town, and in May, 1747, a committee, consisting of Ebenezer Marsh, Joseph Bird, and Joseph Sanford, was appointed by the general court to designate the place for the meeting house. The committee designated two places; one where the town had by its vote fixed it, and another a little north of Joseph Lee's dwelling house. Joseph Lee dwelt where William Bushnell now lives, nearly opposite this house. The General Court directed the house to be built near Mr. Lee's, and that the sills of it should enclose the stake placed by the committee, *exactly in the center*. Measures were immediately taken to build the house; the time of the *raising* was fixed, and the town voted, that Ensign Samuel Bellows should procure *sixteen gallons of rum*, and Sergeant Samuel Moore eight bushels of wheat, to be made into cake, for the raising. The meeting house was raised on the 24th and 25th days of March, 1749, on the spot where the Hotel now stands, opposite this house. The town had no title to the land on which they erected their meeting house; but Mr. Robert Walker, of Stratford, one of the original proprietors of the town, by deed dated 29th May, 1750, gave to the town a small triangular piece of land, on the west side of the highway, including the meeting house, for a burying yard. This piece of land extended from the south line of the old burying yard, northerly, along the highway, forming an acute angle on the highway, nearly opposite the present school house. This burying place has been

*Trum. His. Con. 2 Vol. pp. 495, 518.

place enlarged by purchases of land from Mr. Jeremiah Bushnell, on its western side.

At the same time, Mr. Walker conveyed to the town, for a parade, a piece of land on the east side of the highway, on which the Congregational meeting house now stands. It was bounded south by the highway, then open, and running easterly, through Stiles and College grants, to Lamb's iron works; it was six rods in width, and extended north, from the aforesaid road, twenty rods. The old meeting house continued to be used as such, fifty years only, and until the present Congregational meeting house was finished, in the year 1800. It was used for town and society meetings until the year 1813, when by lease dated the 19th day of January, 1813, the town conveyed it to the late Simeon Granger, on condition that he and his assigns, should at all times furnish the town with a convenient room for town and society purposes, public libraries, &c. The lease included, also, the vacant lands derived from Mr. Walker, on the west side of the highway, which had not been before disposed of, nor included within the burying yard. A considerable portion of this was then used as a public highway, extending westwardly, up the hill, and has never been discontinued as such, but still remains open and used as the only practicable way to the burying yard.

In 1789, the parsonage committee was directed to apply to Mr. Chauncey Lee, son of the deceased minister, to preach here on probation.

In November, 1790, a call was given to Rev. William F. Miller, and in 1791 a call was given to Rev. John Elliott, to settle here in the ministry; but both invitations were declined. On the 2d of October, 1792, a call was unanimously given to Rev. James Glassbrook to become the minister of this people, under restrictions and conditions such as I suppose the ecclesiastical authorities could not have approved. The call was accepted. It was a mere hiring for an unlimited time, with liberty to either town or minister, to dissolve the connection, upon a previous six months' notice. The assent of the Association was neither asked nor given. Mr. Glassbrook was a Scotch gentleman of popular talents, but for some cause, not now very well defined, his popularity waned fast, and before the expiration of his first year's service, the town gave him notice to quit. Mr. Glassbrook did not long survive this event, but died at his residence, where Mr. Revilo Fuller now lives, on the 8th day of ^{early} October, 1793.

The Rev. Timothy Cooley was invited to settle here on the 30th day of October, 1795, but refused. On the 27th day of March, 1797, Rev. Joseph Warren Crossman, of Taunton, Mass., accepted a call here, and was soon after ordained, and continued a successful ministry, until his death, on the 13th day of December, 1812. Mr. Crossman was a graduate of Brown University, R. I. Of this good man, we have not yet

ceased to speak. He was a man of great excellence of character. As a preacher, many excelled him; as a pastor, he exhibited a model worthy of all imitation. Prudence was prominently displayed in all his intercourse with this people. The religion he preached was exemplified in himself. He loved his fellow men, not because they bore the same sectarian name with himself, but because they were his fellow men. He was the minister of a denomination, but he was the friend of all. His piety was not spoiled by prejudice, and he could joyfully recognize a disciple of his Master, as well among the *ministers*, as the people of other denominations.

The ecclesiastical concerns of the Congregational parish, in conformity with the general usage of this Colony and State, had been managed by the town, previous to the year 1804, in which year a Congregational Society, distinct from the town, was organized, and succeeded in all the property and interests which the town had managed in its ecclesiastical capacity.

After the death of Mr. Crossman, no minister was settled here until the year 1818. In the meantime, several attempts were made to effect this purpose.

From the first establishment of religious ordinances in this town, until the death of Mr. Crossman, there existed, perhaps, as much harmony in the ecclesiastical relations of the town, as prevailed generally in New England parishes. Here and there, perhaps, a root of bitterness would and did spring up, but it soon dropped, and left no permanent evidence of its existence behind.

On the 5th day of April, 1813, the Society, by a divided vote, called Mr. John B. Whittlesey to become its minister. This was an occasion of much subsequent excitement. The friends of Mr. Whittlesey were numerous and respectable, and his opponents influential and determined. For a time, the permanent union of the Society seemed to be in danger. Mr. Whittlesey at first accepted the call; the opposition to him continued and increased; he doubted, then declined. His friends persisted, and again he accepted the call, but finally declined altogether. During this strife, much exasperated feeling was manifested. But new candidates begat new preferences, so that harmony was again restored, and the Society, by a united vote, on the 26th day of July, 1815, invited the settlement of Mr. Chauncey A. Goodrich, now Professor in Yale College, but without success. Again another unsuccessful call was given, and on the 29th day of November, 1816, Mr. Federal Burt, of Southampton, Mass., was solicited to become our minister.

But in November, 1817, a call was given, under some opposition, to Mr. Lavius Hyde, of Franklin, which was accepted, and Mr. Hyde was ordained on the 18th day of March, 1818. Soon, however, increased

opposition appeared, and the harmony of the Society was once more broken up. Councils were called for consultation and advice, and at length, after a faithful, but unhappy service of about four years, Mr. Hyde was dismissed from his charge. Some of us yet remain, who participated in the excitement produced by Mr. Hyde's ministry and dismissal; and as I was one, among many, who bore a testimony, somewhat active, in favor of that good man; so I rejoice that, on this occasion, I have an opportunity to renew and perpetuate the evidence of my affection.

The Society remained destitute of a settled ministry, until Rev. Leonard E. Lathrop was installed, on the 2d day of February, 1825. Mr. Lathrop was a distinguished graduate of Middlebury College, Vt., and had been ordained as a Presbyterian minister, and had been settled as the pastor of a Presbyterian parish in Wilmington, N. C. Few clergymen possess, to such an extent, the confidence of the entire community, as did Mr. Lathrop the respect of all classes and denominations in the town. The regret at parting was deep and mutual. Mr. Lathrop, at his own solicitation, was dismissed from his Society here, on the 25th of October, 1836, and was soon after settled in Auburn, N. Y.

Rev. Adam Reid, a native of Scotland, was ordained as pastor of the Congregational Church and Society here, on the 27th of September, 1837.

Until the year 1824, public worship, in the Congregational Society, was supported by the taxation of its members. This system has been since abandoned, and the voluntary principle successfully adopted. Experience, both here and elsewhere, has fully proved that the clergy are better supported by a reliance upon the affections of the people, than by a resort to legal coercion. Our laws, in all matters of a religious nature, effectually protect, but do not compel. The present number of communicants in the Congregational Church is about three hundred.

This town, like most New England towns, was settled by the descendants of the Puritans, and of course the peculiarities of Puritan faith and practice were engrafted upon and into the habits, both of feeling and action, and gave character to the institutions of the town. But this was not universal. The earliest settlers were of Dutch descent, emigrants from the Province of New York, who were not entirely assimilated to their neighbors of New England origin. Some of these were inclined to Quakerism, and others, especially the Vandusen family, were partial to the institutions of the English Church. At an early period in our history, several of our most respectable families were found sincerely attached to the Church of England. Among these were the Landons, the Chittendens, the Chapmans, the Bissells, the Selleck's, the Moore's, and some others. But as no ecclesiastical organization, in conformity with their views, could then be had, they supported the established church here, and

united in sustaining the institutions of religion, as approved by their Congregational brethren. Before the war of the revolution, there were so many families belonging to the Church of England, in this town, that some efforts were made at organization, but nothing effective. There was a church edifice in Sharon, before the war, which was occasionally occupied by Missionaries of the Church of England, among whom was Rev. Mr. Davies; to which the Salisbury Churchmen resorted, for the enjoyment of religious ordinances and worship. But upon the commencement of the revolutionary struggle, these Missionaries were practically silenced, and the church was converted into a prison house. It was common, then, to brand all Churchmen as Tories—a charge untrue, and of course ungenerous. The Churchmen of that day were necessarily dependent upon English charities, English sympathies, and English Episcopacy, for the protection and support of their religious privileges. It was but natural that they should hesitate longer than others, who had no such religious partialities, in engaging in a struggle by which every thing to them valuable in religion was put to hazard. But in very many and prominent instances, here and elsewhere, the hatred of oppression, the paramount love of home and country, prevailed. In this town, Timothy Chittenden, Col. Blagden, Dr. Lemuel Wheeler, and others, were as active supporters of the war, as they were zealous friends of the Church. And so it was, to a considerable extent, throughout the whole country. And as a partial refutation of a very general and stereotyped calumny upon the patriotism of the members of the Church of England in the United States, it cannot be considered irrelevant to refer to George Washington, John Jay, and Alexander Hamilton, who have, with much propriety, been called the granite pillars of the revolution, as well as to Rufus King, Bishop White, and very many others. These men were Episcopalians. Were they Tories? But this is digression. Not long after the close of the war, in 1783, the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States was organized; and it was organized upon a system entirely independent of the English Church, and, in many of its most prominent features, essentially variant. Soon afterwards, an Episcopal parish was organized here, but for many years was too feeble to erect a church edifice, although several attempts to do this were made.

In 1792, several individuals contributed to the purchase of a piece of land for the site of a church, of the late Robert Walker Lee, opposite the dwelling house of the late Dr. James R. Dodge. This land was conveyed to Mr. Luther Holley, who was one of the contributors, in trust for the members of the Episcopal Church. The service of the Church was for some time regularly performed by Capt. Timothy Chittenden, and the late Samuel Moore acted as the Clerk of the parish. Occasional visits were received from the neighboring clergy, Rev. Messrs. Bald-

win, Marsh, Burhans, Bostwick, and others. Bishop Seabury also visited the parish, and administered confirmation. The places of meeting and worship were at the school house at Furnace Village, and at the dwelling house of Dr. Lemuel Wheeler. At a later time, Rev. Sturgess Gilbert and George B. Andrews frequently performed divine service for the Episcopalians in this town, and by the spirited exertions of the latter gentleman, seconded by the contributions of the friends of the Church, and generous assistance from some liberal individuals of other denominations, the present church building was erected in the year 1822. Rev. Stephen Beach was placed here, as the first Rector of the Salisbury Episcopal Society, in 1823, and officiated here two-thirds of the time, until 1832, when he resigned his charge, and removed to East Haddam. He was succeeded by Rev. Lucius W. Purdy, who officiated, alternately, in this town and Sharon, until the year 1836. The present Rector is Rev. David S. Devins, of Charlestown, Mass. The present number of communicants is about thirty.

Before the war of the revolution, there were but few Methodists in this country, and I believe none in New England. The Methodist preachers, upon their arrival here, soon after the war, found their earliest friends among the former adherents of the Church of England; the doctrines of which Church they believed and taught. The founders of Methodism, Messrs. John and Charles Wesley, lived and died ministers of the English Church. Upon the first appearance of the Methodists, the Churches of all denominations, both in England and the United States, had relaxed much in energy and spiritual life. Whitefield, to be sure, like a meteor, brilliant, but evanescent, had passed through the country, and enkindled a warmer spirit in many places, and excited a religious curiosity. The public mind seemed to be waiting for some religious developments, when Mr. Wesley's preachers arrived. They were not received with favor in New England; their doctrines and practice were at entire variance with the staid notions of *our Theology*. As early as the year 1787, the first Methodist preacher, Mr. Talcott, preached in this town. He was soon followed by Messrs. Candle, Abbott, Freeborn Garretson, Peter Moriaty, Samuel Wigton, Samuel Bloodgood, and others, zealous ministers of the new sect.

In this town, if the Methodist preachers were not received with general favor, they were not persecuted. In 1788, the town, by its vote, gave liberty to Mr. Garretson to preach in the meeting house, and Deacon Nathaniel Buell threw open his house, as a preaching house, for the Methodist ministers. School houses were most commonly improved as preaching places. This town was included in a circuit, extending from the Hudson river, as far east as Canaan in this county; and the preaching places were visited once in each fortnight by the circuit preachers.

The house of Mr. Eldridge, in the western part of the town; the house of James Holmes, at the north, and of Nathaniel Church, in the eastern part of the town, for several years, were the most frequent preaching places. The first Presiding Elder, in this District, was Rev. Freeborn Garretson; and the first quarterly meeting, or communion season, here, was holden in the barn of Thomas Bird, at the west part of the town. The first class organized under Mr. Wesley's system, which included any of the inhabitants of this town, was constituted at the dwelling house of William Traffard, in Canaan, near the present Methodist meeting house in South Canaan, about the year 1788, at which time Mr. Elisha Horton and his wife, Rufus Landon and his wife, Aaron Mills and his wife, and my father, Nathaniel Church, inhabitants of this town, were admitted members of the Methodist Society. Of these, all have gone to their reward, except my venerable friend, now sitting near me, Mr. Rufus Landon.

The Methodist meeting house in South Canaan was erected and partly finished, as early as 1793, I believe; within a few years it has been finished in good taste. The meeting house at Furnace Village was built in 1816, and the chapel at Chapinville in 1832. For many years, this town was included within a circuit, but for some years recently, it has been made a station for a resident minister, who officiates at Furnace Village and Chapinville. Among the Methodist preachers of distinction, who have officiated in this town, have been Rev. Samuel Merwin, Rev. Nathan Bangs, D. D., now President of the Wesleyan University, and Rev. Samuel Lucky, D. D. The number of communicants in the Methodist Church in this town, at the present time, is 126.

I know not that any other organized body of Christians, than such as I have spoken of, has existed here. There have been a few Baptists and Universalists, but no Societies of either of these denominations.

I have, as my means of knowledge permitted, given you the history of our religious denominations. Of their spiritual condition I presume not to speak. The disclosures of eternity can alone reveal it.

In no particular, perhaps, has a greater change come over us, since the days of our fathers, than in the tone and fashion of religious action and feeling. Our first meeting house had neither bell, nor cushion, nor carpet; but it contained sincere worshipers. At this day, when the course of the wind and the state of the clouds are so anxiously consulted on the Sabbath morning, it is thought impossible for a congregation to remain through the time of religious worship, without the luxury of the cushion and the stove. Our fathers regarded these luxuries and comforts less than their descendants; yet they resorted to such means as were within their power, to render the services of the Sabbath comfortable, as well as profitable. For this purpose, they erected several small

buildings near the meeting house, called by them, *Sabba-day Houses*. A few families, associating in winter, appropriated each one of these to their use, and furnished it with fuel, took care that a cheerful fire should be found burning on their arrival at meeting, that all might be warmed before "*meeting time*," and to which they could resort at the intermission, to spend it in cheerful and pious intercourse.

Religious revivals, as they are now understood, were hardly known in this town, before the arrival of the Methodist preachers; and, when introduced by them, were regarded with jealousy. And it was many years after the Methodists had become established in this vicinity, before they introduced camp meetings here. I believe the first camp meeting known in this region, was holden in Sharon, in the year 1806. The itching ears, the fastidious taste, the severe criticism, which unsettle so many valuable ministers in these days, and disturb so many congregations, were not so much in exercise formerly. There was more respect for the clerical office, and less for the "*forma loquendi*."

A review of our ecclesiastical history, in more respects than one, affords ground of satisfaction. A history of intermingling sects has generally been little else than a history of unchristian contentions. In this town there has been as little display of this unhallowed spirit, as in any other community. I find that men of differing religious opinions, and denominations in nearly equal proportions, have enjoyed the confidence of our citizens, as town officers, magistrates, and legislators. True, indeed, in Salisbury, as elsewhere, sectarian jealousy has found a place; and it is no good apology to say, it has been the error of the age. As well may intemperance, or any sin, be excused as the error of the age. It is believed, by many, that a brighter day seems to be breaking, and a brighter light shining now. I hope these appearances are not deceptive; but I am not without my misgivings on this subject. It is certain, that as the genuine influence of the *Christian religion* shall be more and more felt, a wider range will be given to the exercise of a religious charity, which shall include within its circle good men of all varieties and names.

If there be any thing—any danger, against which, more than another, I would caution the youth of my native town, it is sectarian jealousy. This spirit has been, and to some extent now is, a withering curse and blight upon all the endearments and charities of social life, wherever it has existed. A spirit opposed to the clearest principles and duties of the Christian religion—the spirit of the hypocrite! My young friends, I wish I could persuade you, that, should any of you hereafter claim greater purity of life, or honesty of purpose, by reason of the sect or denomination to which you are attached, no intelligent man will give credit to your pretensions.

Salisbury has given birth or education to several ministers of the gospel; among whom have been James Hutchinson, Samuel Camp, Chamney Lee, D. D., William L. Strong, Henry P. Strong, Horace Holley, D. D., Isaac Bird, Jonathan Lee, 3d, George A. Calhoun, Edward Hollister, Edwin Holmes, Josiah Turner, Joseph Pettee, Edmund Janes, Edwin Janes, and perhaps some others.

In New England, the Church and the School were equal objects of care; and although our Salisbury ancestors professed, as their first object, a desire to be gathered into Church estate, yet this estate was understood by them to include the School, as a consequence.

In 1743, and before the settlement of a minister, the town voted to procure a school-master for one year; and directed a school to be kept under the superintendence of a committee, three months at Weatogue, four months near Cornelius Knickerbacer's, at Furnace Village, and three months in the Hollow or Lime Rock. Robert Wain was probably the first school-master in the town, but his services were confined to the Dutch population at Weatogue. In December, 1743, the town ordered the building of two log school-houses,—one at Weatogue, and one at Lime Rock. Dr. Wilson, or Williams, was the first school-master employed under the authority of the town.

In January, 1745, five school squadrons, as they were then called, were established; and the public school money was distributed to them, in proportion to the number of scholars in each. At that time, money for the support of the schools was raised by a general tax upon the inhabitants of the town, and also from the rents of the school lands.

In 1743, Thomas Newcomb, Benajah Williams, Thomas Lamb, Benjamin White, and Samuel Bellows, were appointed a committee to lease the lands on the school right for nine hundred and ninety-nine years, taking security for the avails. The fund thus raised composes a part of the present school fund of the town.

In 1766, the number of scholars receiving instruction in the common schools was four hundred and eighty. Reading, writing, arithmetic, and the Assembly's catechism, constituted the full course of school instruction for many years. It is only within a period comparatively modern, that English grammar has found a place in the schools.

Much complaint now exists against the state of our district schools, and many remedies have been suggested for their improvement, in our own times. The schools in this town have generally been well sustained, and always, where they have received the patronage and oversight of parents.

Our schools, at times, if not generally, have sustained a high character. And when they have not, it has been when more exciting objects have engrossed the attention of our inhabitants. Although our public

funds have ample, yet money alone cannot sustain the cause of common school education. Well qualified instructors, a faithful visitation, and the constant watchfulness of parents, alone, can elevate and support the district schools, and render them, as they are intended to be, the chief nurseries of science among us.

In the winter of 1804, the town was highly excited by a collision between the school visitors and the instructors, occasioned, as the instructors claimed, by an unwarrantable interference with the religious opinions of some of them. Many of the school-masters were dismissed from their schools, and the school houses closed awhile. But harmony was restored again, and no evil abiding consequences resulted.

The number of scholars between the ages of four and sixteen years, in the town last year, was seven hundred and eighty-nine, and the average number for several years has been nearly the same.

The public money appropriated for the use of the district schools last year was as follows, viz :

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Interest of the ancient school fund derived from the sale of school land, | \$54.16 |
| Amount received from the school fund of the state, | 1065.15 |
| Interest of the town deposit fund, derived from the deposit of the public money, under a law of United States, passed in 1836, | 198.75 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$1318.09 |

As connected with our public schools, and the subject of education, I may advert to our libraries. Before the Revolutionary War, successful measures were adopted to establish a public library in the town. Mr. Richard Smith, an English gentleman of respectability, was a proprietor of the Furnace, and felt a deep interest in the welfare of the town. Through his agency, and from funds raised by several public spirited individuals, a library, consisting of about two hundred volumes, was procured from London, and received the name of Smith Library. It was judiciously selected, and contained works of established excellence. For many years it flourished and increased; but within a few years, and by reason of the flood of light and ephemeral books, with which the reading public for some time has been deluged, this library has become neglected, and many of its volumes dispersed and lost.

In January, 1803, Mr. Caleb Bingham, of Boston, a native of this town, influenced by a generous regard for the youth here, presented a small library of one hundred and fifty volumes to the town, for the use of the young, and appointed a board of trustees for its management; consisting of Rev. Joseph W. Crossman, Samuel Lee, Luther Holley, Asa Hutchinson, Peter Farnam, Phineas Chapin, Timothy Chittenden,

Elisha Sterling, Lot Norton, Jr., and Benajah Bingham; all of whom, save two, are now dead.* These trustees had power to fill vacancies in their own board. At that time, when books, especially useful to youth, were comparatively scarce, this donation was of peculiar value, and gratefully received by the town. The library received the name of the "*Bingham Library for Youth.*" It was a small beginning, but it infused into the youthful population a new impulse; and a taste for reading before unknown was soon discoverable among the young. The books were sought for and read with avidity. The town, from time to time, by grants from its treasury, has contributed to its enlargement, and generous individuals, too, have made to it valuable additions. Among the benefactors of this cherished institution, have been the late Professor Averill, of Union College, and the late Dr. Caleb Ticknor, of New York—a nephew of its founder—and both natives of this town, and who, in common with many others, have acknowledged their obligations to this library for much of their success and distinction in after life. The generous and unwearied efforts of our respected friend, Mr. John Whittlesey, in aid of the Bingham Library for Youth, will be long remembered. The present number of well selected volumes is about five hundred.

The influence of our common schools and our libraries upon the character of our citizens, has been very visible and salutary. A general taste for reading has been diffused among all classes. In 1810, there were received by subscribers, through the Post Office in this town, only eighteen newspapers, weekly;—now there are three hundred and sixty-six. These are political, religious, and literary. Besides these, many newspapers are distributed by the private post; so that we have now probably, a newspaper circulation considerably exceeding the number of our electors.

As nearly as I have been able to ascertain, the following persons have received Academical literary degrees from American Colleges, while inhabitants of this town, viz: Hon. Nathaniel Chipman, James Hutchinson, Samuel Camp, Jonathan Lee, 2d, Elisha Lee, Chauncey Lee, Gen. Peter B. Porter, Caleb Bingham, Thomas Fitch, William L. Strong, Myron Holley, Horace Holley, Samuel Church, Thomas G. Waterman, Jonathan Lee, 3d, Orville L. Holley, Isaac Bird, Lot Norton, Jr., John M. Sterling, John M. Holley, Jr., Eli Reed, Graham H. Chapin, George A. Calhoun, Chester Averill, Albert E. Church, Caleb Ticknor, Roger Averill, George B. Dutcher, Edward Hollister, Gardon Spencer, Charles A. Lee, Edmund Reed, Churchill Cofling, Joseph Pettee, Amos B. Beach, Josiah Turner, William G. Sterling, Eliphalet Whittlesey, Jr., Charles Whittlesey, George Bartlett, Samuel P. Church, and Jonathan Edwards

*Asa Hutchinson and Lot Norton.

See. Of this catalogue, thirteen have been Lawyers,—twelve Clergymen,—five Physicians,—four Istructors,—two Farmers.

Our fathers had hardly become settled in *Church estate*, and had only begun to taste the fruits of their early and hardy enterprise, before the war, commonly called the French War, commenced. But little is now remembered of the part taken in that war by our inhabitants. Nathaniel Everts, 1st, was a lieutenant, and several men of this town enlisted into that service; among whom were William Bradley, John Owen, Timothy Chittenden, Peter Mason, and several others.

In the war of the Revolution this town was not inactive. Few towns in the state of only equal population, contributed more efficient means in the prosecution of that eventful struggle. An embarrassment severely felt at the commencement of the war, was the want of a cavalry force. Sheldon's regiment was the first body of cavalry of considerable efficiency which joined the army. That regiment was raised in this town and this vicinity. Col. Elisha Sheldon, Lieut.-Col. Samuel Blagden, and Major Luther Stoddard, were attached to it.

The services of Sheldon's regiment are frequently alluded to by writers of American history. In 1780, malicious charges were preferred against Col. Sheldon; he was tried by a court martial, of which Col. Hazen was President, at Fishkill, on the 25th day of October, of that year. He was acquitted "with honor and full approbation," and his accuser, Dr. Darius Stoddard, of this town, severely censured.

Before the commencement of the war, Mr. Richard Smith, an English gentleman, of whom I have before spoken, had purchased the furnace at Furnace Village, and then the only iron foundry, I believe, in this State. Upon the breaking out of the war, being a loyalist, he returned to England, and left his estate here without an agent. It was not confiscated, but the State took possession of it, and appointed the late Col. Joshua Porter their agent in its management. Here, on behalf of the country, large quantities of cannon, shot, and shells, were made, in aid of the Revolution, from the iron ore of the town; and the orders of the Governor and Council, upon their agent, were frequent, for these necessities of war. John Jay and Gouverneur Morris were often here, as agents of Congress, superintending the casting and proof of the guns. The cannon were intended chiefly for the navy; and after the close of the war, the Navy, to a considerable extent, was supplied with guns from this town. The ship of Commodore Truxton, the Constellation, in her brilliant and desperate conflict with the French ships, Insurgent and Vengeance, was armed with Salisbury cannon; as was the popular ship, the Constitution—"Old Iron Sides!" These guns were not of beautiful or finished workmanship, but they were of the most test-worthy metal.

We may say, boastingly, that our mines furnished the material, our

streams the power, and our citizens the labor, by which much efficiency was given to the great cause of American Independence!

The enthusiasm and excitement occasioned by the aggressive acts of the British Parliament, can hardly be appreciated by us of this generation. There was an electric spark communicated to the extremes of the Colonies, producing a simultaneous action every where. In this town, a meeting was called on the 22d day of August, 1774, to deliberate upon the threatened state of the Colonies. Spirited resolutions were adopted, accompanied by a preamble of the following tenor:

"After reading and deliberating upon the several acts and laws, denouncing dangerous exertions of Parliamentary power, as well as a partial, absurd, and self-confuted spirit of punitive malevolence, particularly leveled against the Province of the Massachusetts Bay; and being deeply impressed with the visible declension of the virtue and rectitude of British administration, which threaten insupportable convulsions to the whole empire; and willing, as far as in us lies, to ward off the impending ruin, and revive the expiring liberties of the country; We resolve," &c.

The resolutions which followed, denounced the acts of Parliament, especially the Boston port bill; approved the proposed call of a general Congress; and pledged the contributions of the inhabitants, for the relief of their suffering brethren of Boston, "from their plentiful harvest"; and concluded by appointing a committee to take up subscriptions, consisting of Hezekiah Fitch, Esq., Capt. Elisha Sheldon, Luke Camp, Lot Norton, and Samuel Lane; and also constituting Col. Joshua Porter, Hezekiah Fitch, Abial Camp, Dr. Lemuel Wheeler, and Josiah Stoddard, a Committee of Correspondence.

On the 5th day of the succeeding December, the town expressed its acquiescence in the then recent resolutions of the Congress, and appointed Col. Joshua Porter, Luke Camp, Lieut. Nathaniel Buell, Lot Norton, Dr. Samuel Lee, Capt. James Bird, John Camp, Samuel Lane, William Beebe, Hezekiah Fitch, and Capt. Elisha Sheldon, a committee to carry them into effect. At the next meeting of the town, a Committee of Inspection was appointed, and a committee of the same character was constituted annually, during the war. The duties of this committee were various; such as to look well to disaffected persons, to approve of substitutes for drafted men, to inspect all provisions intended for the army, &c.

The spirit of the people did not waste itself in resolutions, and the appointment of patriotic committees. What was expressed was intended, and was carried out in calmer moments, by continual and efficient action. Every requisition of the General Assembly was complied with—men were raised—supplies were furnished on all occasions, when the emerg-

ency of the war demanded them, and to an extent much beyond the requisitions of the General Assembly.

On the 7th day of April, 1777, Col. Nathaniel Buell, Lot Norton, Abial Camp, Daniel Bingham, and George Marsh, were appointed a committee to encourage enlistments into the Continental Army, and to furnish the families of such as should enlist, with necessaries, during their absence. A similar committee was annually appointed, while the war continued.

On the 6th day of January, 1778, the town, by resolution, approved the Articles of Confederation of the Thirteen United States, and instructed their Representatives in the General Assembly to confer upon the Delegates from this State, in Congress, sufficient authority to ratify them.

In the spring of 1780, the General Assembly ordered the raising of five regiments for the Continental service; and in June, of the same year, the town levied a tax of three-pence on the pound, to be paid to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers who should enlist into the regiments. In January following, the town voted to hire six men, to serve for one year, and appointed Luke Camp, Joshua Stanton, Timothy Chittenden, Nathaniel Buell, Lot Norton, and Capt. James Watrous, a committee for that purpose.

In June, 1781, Gov. Trumbull issued his proclamation, offering a bounty to encourage enlistments. This town forthwith authorized a grant of three pounds to every non-commissioned officer and private, who should enlist here, for every three months' service, in addition to the offer made by the Governor; and previously, in February, 1781, Col. Nathaniel Buell, and the late Samuel Lee, Esq., had been constituted a committee, to hire the enlistment of four men, for the defense of the western frontiers. And again, in February, 1782, six men, in addition, were raised, with an extra pay of twenty shillings each, per month, and a pair of shoes for each man, upon his marching to join the army. And on many subsequent occasions, necessary supplies for destitute soldiers serving in the Continental army, were raised here, and forwarded to the suffering troops.

Yes, men, as well as money and supplies, were found here, ready to serve the country and the cause, both in the army and at home. Many of our most prominent, wealthy, and influential citizens, joined the troops, either in the militia or Continental service; and young men, sons of our best inhabitants, sought no exemption, but left cheerfully the endearments of home, in exchange for the privations of the camp and the dangers of the battle-field.

Among the officers were Colonels Elisha Sheldon, Samuel Blagden, Joshua Porter, and Nathaniel Buell,—Majors Luther Stoddard and John Chipman,—Captains Roger Moore, James Claghorne, James Holmes,

Joshua Stanton, Nathaniel Everts, Timothy Chittenden, James Watrous, Jesse Sawyer, Samuel Lane, and Ebenezer Fletcher,—and Lieutenants Nathaniel Chipman, Richard Bignall, Adonijah Strong, Daniel Brinsmaid, and James Skinner.

The names of more than one hundred non-commissioned officers and privates, inhabitants of this town, who served in the Revolutionary Army, are now recollected, and will be perpetuated by being lodged in the Town Clerk's Office.

Of the officers, but one now survives,—Hon. Nathaniel Chipman, of Vermont. And I have not been informed that more than three or four of the non-commissioned officers and privates are now alive. All who are known to me as surviving, are Rufus Landon, Hugh Montgomery, and David Beebe.

Messrs. John Russell, Joseph Hollister, and Archibald Campbell, now and for many years our inhabitants, enlisted and served, before they became residents of this town. Mr. Russell was a Sergeant of Artillery, in the New York line of the army, and was for some time attached to the military family of the Commander-in-Chief. Mr. Hollister was a Sergeant from Glastenbury, and commanded a guard upon the Hudson river, attached to General Putnam's command, which captured a British agent, supposed to be a messenger with despatches from General Burgoyne to General Clinton.*

It is not to be denied, that among our inhabitants were some, who doubted the propriety of opposition to the demands of the mother country, and who believed themselves restrained by their oaths of allegiance from taking part in the contest; or who considered armed opposition as premature and hopeless. But none here gave aid to the enemy, nor did any oppose the efforts of the Whigs.

At length, in 1783, the battle ceased,—the victory was achieved, and the war-worn soldier returned to his home. The gratitude of the people was expressed in rejoicings and thanksgivings. On the 6th day of May, 1783, our town appropriated thirty pounds of powder "to congratulate the Continental soldiers belonging to this town upon their return and discharge." A day of rejoicing was set apart, and Colonel Nathaniel Buell was appointed "to address the returned Continentals, and present them with the thanks of the town, for their generous and spirited exertions in the cause of their country." Worthies, where are they now! Here and there a trembling memorial remains of this band of patriots; and but one is here in this great assemblage!† Brave men, what shall I say of you? The blessing of Providence upon your efforts, and the efforts of your associates, has brought to your country a glory envied by the

*Dwight's His. Con. 376.

†Mr. Rufus Landon, aged 82 years.

world. Even crowned heads are compelled to walk circumspectly before your example! To you, we owe, and our children will forever owe, a debt which money and pensions can never pay! We renew to you, who survive, the thanks which our fathers expressed to you fifty-eight years ago! Farewell, go join your comrades in a happy, holier country than any your arms have defended, and reap rewards richer than any your country can bestow!

But it is not to the soldier, alone, that our debt of gratitude is due. The privations and burthens of the war were universal. The action of this town during the contest and at its termination, as you have seen, displayed a moral and political temperament, which demagogues of this day should blush deep, to review.

In May, 1783, the people, in town meeting, gave what they called instructions to their Representatives in the General Assembly. They declared it "to be their indispensable duty to use their influence, and make the most reasonable efforts, for the security both of their interests and rights, and early to have a stop put to injustice and oppression." They say, moreover, that "we are sensible, when you come to act in your public characters, you will be under the obligation and solemnity of an oath, and we mean not to desire or request anything that shall infringe on your conscience or judgment." The true relation between the representative and the constituent, is here expressed.

The town proceeded to recommend the following particulars:

1. That our public accounts may be settled, so that a reasonable account may be rendered of the expenditure of such vast sums of money, as have been granted and collected in this State, since the commencement of the late war.

2. That effectual care be taken to prevent such persons as have been known to be inimical to these States, from being admitted to be free citizens of this State!

3. That the recommendation of Congress respecting pay to the officers of the army, for a number of years after the war, be wholly rejected, as unjust and oppressive upon the people.

4. That a suitable address be made to Congress, to suppress, prevent, and remove, such *place-men* as hold trifling offices, with large and unreasonable salaries, which must ultimately be drawn from the people.

These instructions were addressed to Hezekiah Fitch and Elisha Fitch, Esquires, who were at that time our Representatives in the General Assembly. They breathe the true spirit. They recognize no submission to cliques or caucuses,—the tyrants of the present day; and they dare to rebuke even the Congress itself.

Elisha Fitch, Esq., for many years had been a distinguished and popular man, and frequently represented the town in the General Assembly.

In the spring session of 1787, he made a very active opposition to the proposed call of a Convention to revise the Articles of Confederation. This opposition destroyed his popularity, and extinguished him as a public man. The Articles of Confederation were revised, and the present Constitution of the United States was recommended to the people of the respective States, for adoption. The Convention of this State assembled to deliberate upon the Constitution at Hartford, in January, 1788. The Delegates who represented this town in that Convention, were Hezekiah Fitch and Joshua Porter, Esquires, both of whom voted for the adoption of the Constitution.

The revolutionary struggle had imposed impoverishing burdens upon the country. The times, in prospect, were gloomy, and the hearts of many were desponding. An immense debt had been contracted—commerce annihilated—the currency depreciated—the public faith distrusted. In this state of affairs, a town meeting was called on the 11th day of March, 1785, by which it was resolved, "That we will continue to maintain harmony, good order, and unanimity, among ourselves, as well as the good and wholesome laws of society." A resolution like this, carried out to practical effect, would conquer difficulties not physically insurmountable; and nothing less than this will relieve us now, from the evils of which we at present complain; and were it in order, I would propose the same resolution for adoption in this meeting.

I have remarked before, that a green and a market-place were reserved on Town Hill, in laying out the first division lots. That reservation was never appropriated to its original destination; but, in 1785, the General Assembly established a public market upon the meeting house green, which had been originally designed for a parade. The Selectmen were empowered to make by-laws and regulations for the market, and to define its limits. Twice in each year, it was made lawful for all merchants, handicraftsmen, dealers, and others, to resort to the market with their vendible commodities. Such fairs were then common in this State, but were unlawful without legislative license. They furnished days of festivity, and were of a demoralizing tendency. Horse-jockeying and horse-racing prevailed, and perhaps some of the propensities to yankee trading were acquired in schools like these.

There was no Post Office in this town before the year 1792, when Mr. Peter Farnam, at the Furnace Village, was appointed Postmaster. Now, we have six Post Offices within the limits of the town.

Before the war, emigration from this town to Vermont had commenced, and soon after its close, it was renewed; so that but few years had elapsed before there was hardly a family connection in the town, which had not been ruptured by emigration. Removals to the western part of the State of New York next followed; and soon there was scarcely a

village or settlement in that region, which did not contain a Salisbury man. The Chipman's, Owen's, Bingham's, Camp's, Chapin's, Everest's, Sheldon's, White's, Allen's, Skinner's, Claghorn's, Porter's, Stoddard's, Bronson's, Hanchett's, and others, of our ancient and prominent families, were much dismembered, and some entirely disappeared, by early emigration.

The State of Vermont owes something to the men of Salisbury, for its present position among the States of this Union. As early as 1761, John Everts, the same gentleman who was our first Representative to the General Court of this Colony, procured from Governor Wentworth, of New Hampshire, the charters or grants of the towns of Middlebury, New Haven, and Salisbury, in the former State. The first proprietors of Middlebury were almost all of them inhabitants of this town; and these proprietors held their first meeting at the house of *Landlord Everts*, in Salisbury, and elected Matthias Kelsey, Ebenezer Hanchett, and James Nichols, to be the first Selectmen of Middlebury!

Some of the most energetic and resolute of the Green Mountain Boys, emigrated from this town; and among *these boys* were Thomas Chittenden, Ethan Allen, Ira Allen, and Jonas Galusha. Thomas Chittenden was Governor of Vermont, with the exception of one year, from 1778 to 1797. In the early disputes between the Province or State of New York and the settlers of the New Hampshire Grants, no man was more active than Ethan Allen. He defied the admonitions and the threats of the Governor of New York, contained in a proclamation addressed to the settlers, and says, in a manifesto signed by himself and others, on the 5th day of April, 1774, "We flatter ourselves we can muster as good a regiment of marksmen and scalpers as America can afford, and we give the gentlemen (of New York) an invitation to come and view the dexterity of our regiment," &c. Ira Allen was, for many years, the Treasurer, and Jonas Galusha the Governor, of Vermont.

The history of the Western Reserve, in Ohio, is familiar with us. That tract of country was surveyed into townships by Augustus Porter, son of our distinguished townsman, Colonel Joshua Porter, assisted by other gentlemen; among whom was our late excellent and much lamented friend, John M. Holley, Esq. Among the original purchasers and proprietors of the towns of Canfield and Johnston, in Trumbull county, Ohio, and some other towns in that Reserve, were James Johnston, Daniel Johnston, Nathaniel Church, David Waterman, and Timothy Chittenden, of this town. Many of the earliest settlers of the town of Canfield, were our inhabitants, viz:—Champion Minard, James Doud, Aaron Collar, William Chapman, Ziba Loveland, Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, Ensign Church, and some others.

There has been a manufacturing interest in Salisbury, from the begin-

ning; and yet we have been, pre-eminently, an agricultural people. There have been but few places in which the agricultural facilities have been more diversified than this, although the committee which first explored our territory, had some doubts whether it could sustain a sufficient population to *support a minister!* For many years, wheat was a staple production; of late, the culture of this grain is much diminished. The influx of flour from other regions, is the cause. The cultivation of flax has been relinquished. Our farmers formerly found their markets either with the merchants in town, or upon the Hudson river. The town market, except so far as it is sustained by the manufacturers, is now at an end, and our grain finds no market on the North river; and yet our agricultural prosperity has been well sustained. This town, in common with other places, has suffered by a fashionable aversion to agricultural pursuits, which, for some years, has been very perceptible. The experience of the few last years, however, has taught our farmers some salutary lessons, and led them to appreciate more correctly the superior advantages and independence of their condition. Few towns can boast of a more intelligent agricultural population than ours.

Formerly, there were not more than three well established mercantile concerns in the town—Holley's, at the Furnace—Moore's, at the Center—and Chapin's, at Camp's Forge. Now, we have no less than thirteen dry goods stores! How they are sustained, if sustained at all, I am not informed. Not more than three of this number are engaged in the sale of ardent spirits!

The iron ore, the forests, and the frequent water power found here, at a very early period introduced the manufacture of iron, and we have had but few other manufactories. The first forge was erected by Thomas Lamb, in the Hollow, as it was formerly called, now called Lime Rock, before the charter of the town, and I believe before its sale at Hartford, in 1738. *Lamb's Iron Works* are referred to as existing in the earliest conveyances. They were probably erected as early as 1734. Soon afterwards, a grist mill and saw mill were built just below, upon the same fall of water, by Lamb and others. The Lime Rock forge and furnace of Messrs. Caulfield & Robbins, now occupy the sites of these ancient works. Iron ore was first taken from the Hendricks ore bed, now called the Davis ore bed, to supply Lamb's iron works. Lamb was a proprietor of that ore bed. These works have subsequently been occupied by Thomas Starr, Martin Hoffman, Joel Harvey, Thomas Chipman, Junr., Ebenezer Hanchett, Thomas Austin, and James Johnston; and, for many years, were known only as Johnston's forge.

Capt. Samuel Beebe built a grist mill at the upper or Little Falls of the Housatonic, where Ames' iron works now are, as early as 1742. It

was not many years in operation. A grist mill was built by John Corbit, in the southwestern section of the town, where Benedict's mill now is, in 1746.

Jacob Bacon and Daniel Parke, in 1748, built a grist mill and forge upon Succunops brook—the outlet of the pond in Chapinville. Deacon Hezekiah Camp became its proprietor in 1759, and the forge retained the name of Camp's forge, for several years. The works at that place were afterwards owned by the late Phineas Chapin, Esq., a descendant of Deacon Camp. The furnace now in operation upon the site of the old forge, was erected by Sterling, Chapin & Co., in the year 1825; and the neighborhood there then received the name of Chapinville.

Thomas Lamb, who owned the outlet of the Furnace Pond, conveyed it in 1748, to Benajah Williams, Josiah Stoddard, and William Spencer. These persons soon after built a forge, near where the remains of the old furnace now are. Afterwards,——Moorhouse, Caleb Smith, John Dean, John Pell, Gideon Skinner, Joseph Jones, Eliphalet Owen, John Cobb, and Leonard Owen, were at different periods its proprietors. It was called Owen's Iron Works. In 1762, Leonard Owen conveyed this property to John Haseltine, Samuel Forbes, and *Ethan Allen*. These gentlemen erected the first blast furnace ever built in this State, as I suppose. Charles and George Caldwell, of Hartford, purchased this property in 1763, and they conveyed it to Richard Smith, of Boston, in 1768. Joseph Whiting, William Neilson, Luther Holley, and Holley & Coffing, have since been its proprietors.

Thomas Lamb was proprietor of the water privilege on the mountain, since called Riga, and had control of the stream flowing therefrom. Very early he erected a saw mill and grist mill on that stream, about one half mile northwest of the Center Village, at or near the falls upon which Clark's mills now stand,—as early, I think, as 1744. This property was soon afterwards owned by Joel Harvey and Joseph Parke, and from them has been transmitted through various proprietors to the present owners.

Nathaniel Jewell, in 1753, built a grist mill on the northern line of the town, near Sage's present works.

No business was done at the great falls of the Housatonic, before the erection of the paper mill, in 1783. That manufactory was established by the late Samuel Forbes, Esq. and Nathaniel Church, and for several years was an active and prosperous concern. Paper was then made exclusively of linen rags, and by the slow process of the hand mould. A saw mill and fulling mill were erected there about the same time. An extensive lumber business was prosecuted. Pine timber in large quantities, and of excellent quality, was by the spring freshets annually drifted down the river from the towns above.

About the year 1797, Charles Loveland erected an extensive manufactory of gun barrels there. The entire works, except the saw mill, were destroyed by fire in February, 1800, and never rebuilt. For several years thereafter, no active business was done in that neighborhood.

Abner or Peter Woodin erected a forge at Mt. Riga, about the year 1781. Daniel Ball succeeded; and the forge was many years known as Ball's forge. Seth King and John Kelsey commenced building a furnace there, about 1806, but were not able to complete it. The entire property in the forge and furnace came into the hands of Cofling, Holley & Pet-tee, in the year 1810, who, the same year, finished the furnace, and for many years prosecuted a very extensive and profitable business. Pig iron, anchors, screws, and various kinds of manufactured iron, were made there. This establishment, including the works at Lime Rock, were incorporated in 1828, by the name of the Salisbury Iron Company.

The furnace near the Falls Bridge, was built by Lemah Bradley, in 1812. It was burnt in 1814, and immediately rebuilt. The refining forge there was built by Canfield, Sterling & Co., in ——— and the neighborhood, about that time, received the name of Falls Village. The iron works there and at Lime Rock, are now the property of Messrs. Canfield & Robbins.

The iron works at the upper or little falls of the Housatonic, were built in 1833, by Eddy, Ames & Kinsley, but have since that time been much extended by Mr. Oliver Ames, their present proprietor.

Within the last thirty years, our manufactories have been confined chiefly to iron, in its several varieties, from the raw material to the finished article. Our mines have yielded an ore superior to any other yet found in this country, for all purposes requiring great strength. I have alluded before to the cannon made here in former years. Iron for the manufacture of muskets, anchors, chain cables, &c. is made here of a superior quality, and has engaged the attention of the national government. We have now four blast furnaces in operation, and five refining forges.

The daily consumption of charcoal in one of our furnaces, is about six hundred bushels. And the average yield of pig iron, is about three tons per day.

A refining forge will consume about three hundred bushels of charcoal at each fire, per week. Our forges generally run with three fires each.

In connection with the iron business of the town, it may be in place here to speak of our mineral resources.

The ore bed in the west part of the town, called by way of distinction, *The Old Ore Hill*, is a tract of one hundred acres, originally granted by the General Court, in Oct., 1731, to be laid out by Daniel Bissell, of Windsor. It was soon after surveyed and located by Ezekiel Ashley and

John Pell. The descendants of Ashley are at this day proprietors in that ore bed. From this mine the most abundant supplies of ore have been furnished. For many years the mineral was easily obtained and with little excavation. At this time it is much more expensively raised. For the last twenty years, the average quantity of ore raised from the old ore bed, has been about four thousand and five hundred tons, annually. The price when raised is now \$2.50 per ton, of which the proprietors receive \$1.25, and the miners the balance.

The proprietors were incorporated many years ago. The present proprietors are the heirs of the late Gen. Henry Livingston, of Livingston's Manor, New York, the heirs of the late Samuel Forbes, Esq., of Canaan, and William Ashley, Esq., of Sheffield, Mass.

The Chatfield Ore Bed, so called from its original proprietor, Philip Chatfield, lies in the vicinity of the old ore bed. Formerly it was considerably worked, but within a few years very little ore has been taken from it. It is owned by the heirs of the late Samuel Forbes, Esq.

Hendrick's Ore Bed, now called the *Davis Hill*, was at a very early period owned by Thomas Lamb, the *Salisbury speculator*, and ore was taken from it to supply his forge, at Lime Rock. At this time it is worked to a considerable extent. This ore bed is situated about a mile southwest of the Center Village, and is owned by the heirs of the late Samuel Forbes, Esq., the heirs of the late Jared Canfield, and by the late firm of Holley & Coffing. The Bingham Ore Bed, since called the Scoville Ore Bed, lies about three miles northwest of the Center Village; it has not been improved for many years. Still further north is Camp's, or Chapin's Ore Bed. This ore is found in considerable quantities, but is so impregnated with manganese, as to be little used. In the extreme southwest corner of the town is the Bradley Ore Bed. On the Sharon side of the town line, ore in considerable quantities is taken from this mine. The ore from our mines yields from forty to forty-five per cent. of iron. The ore is of the brown Hematite variety.

Copperas, or sulphate of iron, has been found on Barackmatiff Hill, and at a place called Samuel Moore's mine, on Sugar Hill.

For many years Salisbury had the reputation of affording a successful field for gentlemen of the legal profession. This was not the result of a litigious spirit in the people, nor of any unusual propensity of the lawyers; but rather, of the active and business-like enterprise of the population. The first lawyer who settled here was Jabez Swift, Esq., a native of Kent. He built the stone house on Town Hill. Upon the breaking out of the War of the Revolution he joined the army in Boston, and there died. The late Adonijah Strong, Esq., was a pupil of Mr. Swift, and succeeded him in practice. Colonel Strong was a man of vigorous mind, had a large practice, but possessed none of the graces

of eloquence. For many years he was an efficient magistrate, and a member of the General Assembly. He died in February, 1813.

Joseph Canfield, Esq. commenced his professional studies with Colonel Strong, and finished them at the Litchfield Law School. He commenced his practice at Furnace Village, about the year 1789. Mr. Canfield was a gentleman of graceful manners and good talents; he died in September, 1803, having been several times a member of the Assembly.

Gen. Elisha Sterling was a graduate of Yale College, and a member of the Law School, at Litchfield. He commenced his professional life in this town, in 1791; and he prosecuted his profession with great industry and success, until the year 1830; when he retired to his farm at Furnace Village, where he died Dec. 3d, 1836. General Sterling was a well-read lawyer, and possessed a discriminating mind. Twice he represented the seventeenth Senatorial district in the Senate of this State; and for several years represented this town in the General Assembly. He was many years a magistrate, nine years a Judge of Probate for the district of Sharon, and for a considerable period State's Attorney for this county. The name of no other citizen appears more frequently upon our town and society records than his.

Hon. Martin Strong was the eldest son of Col. Adonijah Strong. He commenced the practice of law here in 1801. Several years before his death, he exchanged the legal profession for agricultural pursuits. Judge Strong was for many years one of our most active magistrates, and an Associate Judge of the County Court. He had been a member of both branches of our Legislature. Besides the gentlemen now in practice here,* there have been several lawyers who commenced business in this town, and subsequently removed to other places; among whom were Chauncey Lee, Myron Holley, Hon. Ansel Sterling, Ezra Jewell, John M. Sterling, Edward Rockwell, Churchill Coffing, and Norton J. Buell.

In the department of medicine, we have retained the services of many valuable men, from the beginning. Our first physician was Dr. Solomon Williams, who, as I suppose, emigrated from Lebanon, as did many other of our most conspicuous men. He died in the year 1757, and in the same year was succeeded by Dr. Joshua Porter, from the same place. Dr. Porter graduated at Yale College, in 1754. His place of residence was at Furnace Village, on the farm originally occupied by Cornelius Knickerbaecker. For half a century his professional practice was very extensive, and he was esteemed as one of the most skillful physicians of his day. But his profession did not engross his whole attention. He was much in public life, both civil and military. For twenty years he

*These are Philander Wheeler, John G. Mitchell, John H. Hubbard, and Roger Averill, Esquires.

was a Selectman; a Justice of the Peace thirty-five years; and Associate Judge of the County Court thirteen years; Chief Justice of the same Court sixteen years; Judge of Probate for the district of Sharon thirty-seven years. In the year 1764, he was first elected a member of the Assembly, and was a member of that body fifty-one stated sessions!

Col. Porter was not attached to the Continental Army in the Revolutionary War, but was an efficient Militia Officer. As a Colonel of Militia, he was in service with his Regiment, at Peekskill, and again at Saratoga, at the capture of Burgoyne. The descendants of Col. Porter were, and are still numerous, and many of them not only highly respectable, but distinguished. This venerable and much esteemed gentleman died on the 2d day of April, 1825, aged ninety-five years.

Dr. Lemuel Wheeler commenced practice here about the year 1765. He too, was a public man, and several times a member of the General Assembly.

Dr. Samuel Cowdray settled near Chapinville, or Camp's forge; subsequently, he was attached to the navy of the United States. He was a surgeon on board of the unfortunate frigate Philadelphia, when that vessel was captured by the Barbary pirates, and he was a long time detained as a slave, in Tripoli, and until reclaimed by his government.

Our other physicians, besides the medical gentlemen now in practice,* have been Drs. Jonathan Fitch, Darius Stoddard, John Johnston, William Wheeler, Samuel Lee, William Walton, the elder, William Walton, 2d, John P. Walton, Samuel Rockwell, Joshua Porter, Jr., James R. Dodge, Abiram Peet, Benajah Ticknor, now of the United States Navy, Perry Pratt, John J. Catlin, Caleb Tickor, and Moses A. Lee.

The geographical features of the town, truly indicate a healthful climate. For the last twenty years, the annual average number of deaths has been from thirty to thirty-five, or about one and a half per cent. of our population. Yet, in common with most other healthful localities, we have been occasionally visited with fatal pestilence. About the year 1784, a fever of uncommon mortality raged in the north part of the town, and in the vicinity of the ponds; called then the pond fever, and supposed to have been produced by the unusual accumulation of water in the ponds. Many names, before frequent and prominent upon our civil and ecclesiastical records, ceased thereafter to be any more seen. Again, in the years 1812 and 1813, a fever, called from its general prevalence, *The Epidemic*, swept over this and some neighboring towns, with fearful mortality, uncontrolled by medical skill. During the first of these years there were about eighty deaths, and in the latter, nearly seventy, and chiefly from that disease. Indeed, all other maladies seem

*These are Asahel Humphrey, Henry Fish, Luther Ticknor, Ovid Plumb, and William J. Barry.

to have fled before it, and to have given place, that it might rage and conquer alone. It was the *Pneumonia Typhoides* of the Books, or a Typhoid Pleurisy.

In connection with the professional gentlemen who have been our inhabitants, I ought not to omit the name of the late Samuel Moore. He was the first of our inhabitants who practiced the science of land surveying, and was the eldest son of the first emigrant here, of that name—Sergeant Samuel Moore. He was a distinguished mathematician of his time, and was the author of a valuable and extensively circulated treatise upon surveying, which I believe was the first American work on that branch of mathematical science. He died in the year 1810, aged seventy-three years. Other gentlemen, who have exercised the same profession in this town, have been Stephen Reed, Daniel Reed, and William P. Russell.

I have spoken, especially, of professional men;—this has not been done invidiously. No man respects the mechanic and agriculturist more highly than I do; but my leisure will not permit me to speak of them individually, on this occasion, as many of them deserve. But there have been those among us, who were self-made men, in the various occupations of life. They deserve a place in our memories and esteem. By self-made men, I mean such as, by patient endurance, have overcome the adverse and depressing influences of native penury, and, by lives of industry and integrity, have advanced themselves and their families to competence and respectability. Among these were Adonijah Strong, Timothy Chittenden, Peter Farnam, Jonathan Scoville, Thomas Ball, Nathaniel Church, Gideon Bushnell, and Luther Holley. I could name many others. To Mr. Holley I refer as an example well worthy of more general imitation. He commenced his trial of life, with no other estate than his axe, with which he was seeking employment in the collieries of Cornwall, when he was, fortunately as we suppose, diverted from his purpose, by the persuasion of Lot Norton, Esq. I cannot speak of Mr. Holley's progress from poverty and obscurity to wealth and prominence. He was a working man through life; but he was no slave. He was a choice pattern of a New England farmer. Industry combined with leisure—the labor of the body associated with the labor of the mind. Luther Holley's life was a visible refutation of the too common opinion, that the necessary toil of the laboring man, in this country, is inconsistent with an independent spirit, and high mental cultivation. You perceive, I speak here only of the dead. Were this a proper occasion, I should love to allude to the living also.

It is a just occasion of pride, in any community, that it has sent forth from its numbers, to other regions, men of eminence and usefulness; and perhaps this town, retired and obscure as it is, has furnished other

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is argued that a knowledge of the past is essential for a full understanding of the present. The author then proceeds to a detailed examination of the early years of the Republic, from the time of the signing of the Declaration of Independence to the end of the War of 1812. This section covers the political, social, and economic developments of the period, and the role of the various states in the formation of the new nation.

The second part of the paper deals with the period from the end of the War of 1812 to the beginning of the Civil War. This was a time of rapid growth and change in the United States. The author discusses the expansion of the territory, the development of the economy, and the increasing tensions between the North and the South. The role of the federal government in these developments is also examined. The author concludes this section by discussing the causes of the Civil War and the impact of the conflict on the nation.

The third part of the paper discusses the period from the end of the Civil War to the present. This was a time of reconstruction and the beginning of the modern era. The author discusses the challenges of rebuilding the South, the growth of the industrial revolution, and the rise of the Progressive Movement. The role of the federal government in these developments is also examined. The author concludes this section by discussing the current state of the United States and the challenges it faces in the future.

sections of our confederacy its full proportion of distinguished men. Hon. Thomas Chittenden, though a native of Guilford, was, for many years, one of our own men, and represented this town, many times, in the General Assembly. He emigrated from us to Vermont, before the War of the Revolution, and was Governor of that State for many years. He built and resided in the brick house lately owned by the Brewster family. His son, Hon. Martin Chittenden, also Governor of Vermont, and a member of Congress from that State, was born here.

Col. Ethan Allen, the hero of Ticonderoga, resided in this town some years before his emigration to Vermont, and was one of the original proprietors of the old furnace.

Hon. Jonas Galusha was one of our citizens. He was the son of Jacob Galusha, who removed from Norwich to this town, in 1771, and settled on the north side of the north pond. Jonas Galusha, for several years, was a very popular Governor of Vermont.

Hon. Nathaniel Chipman, late Chief Justice of the State of Vermont, and a distinguished member of the Senate of the United States, was born and educated here. He was the son of Samuel Chipman, who formerly occupied the dwelling house and farm on Town Hill, now owned by Mr. Reuben Chapman. This venerable and distinguished gentleman, as we hope, still survives, at the age of eighty-nine years.

Hon. Daniel Chipman, youngest brother of Judge Chipman, and for many years one of the most prominent members of the Vermont Bar, also a native of this town, still lives, at the age of seventy-six.

Hon. Ambrose Spencer, late Chief Justice of the State of New York, was born here on the 13th December, 1765. He was the son of Philip Spencer, Esq., whose place of residence was near the western extremity of the town. The character of Judge Spencer is extensively known, as one of the most accomplished members of the judiciary department of the State of New York, and will be perpetuated without any aid from me. This gentleman still survives, and resides in Lyons, in the State of New York.

Gen. Peter B. Porter, now of Niagara Falls, is the youngest son of Col. Joshua Porter. Soon after he completed his collegiate and professional studies, he, together with his elder brother, Hon. Augustus Porter, emigrated to the county of Ontario, in the State of New York. Gen. Porter was a member of Congress, and very early laid before that body the great national importance of the Erie Canal. In the late war with England, he took a conspicuous part, as commander of the New York volunteers, upon the northern frontier. He was actively engaged against the enemy, at the celebrated sortie from Fort Erie, and other important occasions. During a part of the administration of John Q. Adams, as President of the United States, Gen. Porter was Secretary of War.

The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the problem is not only a scientific one, but also a philosophical one. The scientific aspect of the problem is concerned with the question of how life arose from non-life. The philosophical aspect is concerned with the question of whether life is a necessary part of the universe or whether it is a mere accident.

The second part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the various theories of the origin of life. It is shown that there are three main theories: the theory of spontaneous generation, the theory of panspermia, and the theory of abiogenesis. The theory of spontaneous generation is the oldest and simplest, but it is also the least plausible. The theory of panspermia is the most plausible, but it is also the most difficult to test. The theory of abiogenesis is the most recent and most complex, but it is also the most promising.

The third part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the evidence for the origin of life. It is shown that there is a great deal of evidence in favor of the theory of abiogenesis. This evidence includes the discovery of the first fossilized micro-organisms, the discovery of the first fossilized cells, and the discovery of the first fossilized DNA molecules.

The fourth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the implications of the origin of life. It is shown that the origin of life has important implications for our understanding of the universe and for our understanding of ourselves. It is also shown that the origin of life has important implications for the search for life on other planets.

Hon. Augustus Porter, second son of Colonel Porter, equally useful and respected in civil life, still survives—the father of a highly distinguished family.

Hon. Josiah S. Johnston, late of Louisiana, and a much valued member of the Senate of the United States, was the son of Dr. John Johnston, of this town. He removed, when a child, with his father to Kentucky. He fell a victim to a fatal explosion of a steamboat, on the Mississippi river, a few years ago.

Among the members of Congress from other States, who were born or reared in this town, the names of Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, of Ohio, and Hon. Graham H. Chapin, Charles Johnston, and Theron R. Strong, of New York, are now recollected.

Rev. Horace Holley, D. D., a distinguished scholar and eloquent divine, President of the Transylvania University, was the son of the late Luther Holley.

Rev. Isaac Bird, a devoted Missionary in Asia, a descendant of Joseph Bird, Esq., one of our earliest settlers and first magistrates, was born and educated here.

Myron Holly and Orville L. Holley, Esquires, sons of the late Luther Holley, distinguished as scholars and gentlemen, and by various responsible employments in public life, were nurtured and educated, if not born among us.

I ought not here to omit the name of Chester Averill, late Professor of Chemistry in Union College, who died in 1836, just as he began to give certain promise of extensive usefulness and high literary distinction. He was the son of Mr. Nathaniel P. Averill, of this town.

In connection with the names of professional gentlemen who have lived and died with us, and distinguished individuals who have removed from us, I refer to others, whom we and our fathers have honored with our confidence, as Representatives to the General Assembly of this State.

As no Colony tax was assessed and collected of the people of this town, before the year 1756, so we were not, until that time, entitled to a representation in the Colony Legislature. Previously, however, the town, on special occasions, appointed and paid special agents to the General Court.

In 1743, Samuel Bellows was appointed an agent to attend the Assembly, at its October session for that year, to get a land tax for the town.

In the following October, Benajah Williams and Thomas Newcomb were appointed agents to get an explanation of the tax of the previous year.

In January, 1745, Samuel Bellows was appointed an agent to procure a patent, or deed of confirmation, of the lands in the town.

In February, 1747, Thomas Chipman, Esq. was appointed an agent to procure a location of a site for the meeting house.

The following is a Roll of the members of Assembly from this town:

MAY SESSION.

1757, John Everts, Thomas Chipman.
 1758, James Landon, John Everts.
 1759, James Landon, Samuel Moore.
 1760, John Everts, Josiah Stoddard.
 1761, John Everts, Josiah Stoddard.
 1762, John Everts, Josiah Stoddard.
 1763, John Everts, James Landon.
 1764, James Landon, Amos Fuller.
 1765, Thos. Chittenden, Joshua Porter.
 1766, Thos. Chittenden, Joshua Porter.
 1767, Thos. Chittenden, Joshua Porter.
 1768, Thos. Chittenden, Joshua Porter.
 1769, Thos. Chittenden, Joshua Porter.
 1770, Joshua Porter, James Landon.
 1771, Joshua Porter.
 1772, Thomas Chittenden, John Everts.
 1773, Joshua Porter, James Landon.
 1774, Joshua Porter, James Landon.
 1775, Joshua Porter, Abial Camp.
 1776, Abial Camp, Joshua Porter.
 1777, Joshua Porter.
 1778, Joshua Porter, Hezekiah Fitch.
 1779, Timo. Chittenden, Joshua Stanton.
 1780, Joshua Porter, Hezekiah Fitch.
 1781, Joshua Porter, Abial Camp.
 1782, Joshua Porter, Elisha Fitch.
 1783, Hezekiah Fitch, Elisha Fitch.
 1784, Lot Norton, Hezekiah Fitch.
 1785, Hezekiah Fitch, Joshua Porter.
 1786, Elisha Fitch, Lot Norton.
 1787, Elisha Fitch.
 1788, Lemuel Wheeler, Hezekiah Fitch.
 1789, Lemuel Wheeler, Adonijah Strong.
 1790, Hezekiah Fitch, Joshua Porter.
 1791, Hezekiah Fitch, Joshua Porter.
 1792, Hezekiah Fitch, Joshua Porter.
 1793, Hezekiah Fitch, Adonijah Strong.
 1794, Joshua Porter, David Waterman.
 1795, Hezekiah Fitch, Joshua Porter.
 1796, Joshua Porter, Adonijah Strong.
 1797, Joshua Porter, Samuel Lee.
 1798, Joshua Porter, Joseph Canfield, Jr.
 1799, Joshua Porter, Joseph Canfield, Jr.
 1800, Samuel Lee, Jeremiah Dauchy.
 1801, Joshua Porter, Jeremiah Dauchy.
 1802, Jeremiah Dauchy, Nath'l Church.
 1803, T. Chittenden, Jr., Phineas Chapin.
 1804, Phineas Chapin, Elisha Sterling.
 1805, James Johnston, Jeremiah Dauchy.
 1806, Phineas Chapin, Stephen Reed.
 1807, Phineas Chapin, Nathaniel Everts.
 1808, Elisha Sterling, Lot Norton, Jr.
 1809, Lot Norton, Jr., Phineas Chapin.
 1810, Silas Moore, Peter Farnam.
 1811, Luther Holley, Lot Norton.
 1812, Timothy Chittenden, Peter Farnam.
 1813, Peter Farnam, Lot Norton.
 1814, Lot Norton, Eliphalet Whittlesey.
 1815, Elisha Sterling, John C. Corning.
 1816, Elisha Sterling, Jonathan Scoville.
 1817, Daniel Johnston, Abijah C. Peet.
 1818, Daniel Johnston, Abijah C. Peet.
 1819, Daniel Johnston, Abijah C. Peet.
 1820, Silas Reed, Samuel Church.
 1821, Samuel Church, Newman Holley.
 1822, Martin Strong, Thomas N. Smith.
 1823, Samuel Church, Parley Hubbard.
 1824, Samuel Church, Parley Hubbard.
 1825, Seneca Pettee, Newman Holley.
 1826, Silas Reed, Newman Holley.
 1827, Newman Holley, Robert Ball.
 1828, Phineas Chapin, Thomas N. Smith.

OCTOBER SESSION.

John Everts, Josiah Stoddard.
 Josiah Stoddard, John Hutchinson.
 Josiah Stoddard, Samuel Moore.
 John Everts.
 John Everts, Timothy Brownson.
 John Everts.
 John Everts, James Landon.
 Thomas Chittenden, Joshua Porter.
 James Landon, Samuel Moore.
 Thomas Chittenden, Joshua Porter.
 Thomas Chittenden, Joshua Porter.
 Thomas Chittenden, James Bird.
 Thomas Chittenden, Joshua Porter.
 Joshua Porter, James Landon.
 Thomas Chittenden, John Everts.
 Joshua Porter, James Landon.
 Joshua Porter, James Landon.
 Joshua Porter, Hezekiah Fitch.
 Abial Camp, James Bird.
 Joshua Porter, Abial Camp.
 Joshua Porter, Abial Camp.
 Joshua Porter, Hezekiah Fitch.
 Timothy Chittenden, Hezekiah Fitch.
 Joshua Porter, Abial Camp.
 Joshua Porter, Hezekiah Fitch.
 Joshua Porter, Hezekiah Fitch.
 Joshua Stanton, Lot Norton.
 Joshua Porter, Hezekiah Fitch.
 Hezekiah Fitch, Joshua Porter.
 Elisha Fitch, Lemuel Wheeler.
 Lemuel Wheeler, Hezekiah Fitch.
 Lemuel Wheeler, Samuel Lee.
 Hezekiah Fitch, Lemuel Wheeler.
 Hezekiah Fitch, Joshua Porter.
 Adonijah Strong, Samuel Lee.
 Adonijah Strong, Samuel Lee.
 Hezekiah Fitch, Adonijah Strong.
 Hezekiah Fitch, Joshua Porter.
 Joshua Porter, Samuel Lee.
 Joshua Porter, Samuel Lee.
 Joshua Porter, Elisha Sterling.
 Joshua Porter, Joseph Canfield, Jr.
 Joshua Porter, Joseph Canfield, Jr.
 David Waterman, Jeremiah Dauchy.
 Joshua Porter, Samuel Lee.
 Adonijah Strong, Nathaniel Church.
 Timo. Chittenden, Jr., Phineas Chapin.
 John Whittlesey, Lot Norton, Jr.
 Timothy Chittenden, Jr., Phineas Chapin.
 Stephen Reed, Samuel Lee.
 Nathaniel Everts, Samuel Lee.
 Lot Norton, Jr., Peter Farnam.
 Lot Norton, Jr., Samuel Lee.
 Lot Norton, Silas Moore.
 Luther Holley, Lot Norton.
 Lot Norton, Luther Holley.
 Martin Strong, Eliphalet Whittlesey.
 Elisha Sterling, Lot Norton.
 Elisha Sterling, Lot Norton.
 Elisha Sterling, Jonathan Scoville.
 Dan Johnston, Abijah C. Peet.
 Silas Reed, Alexander Lamb.



MAY SESSION.

- 1829, Samuel Church, Robert Ball.
 1830, Abijah C. Peet, Jared S. Harrison.
 1831, Samuel Church, Lot Norton.
 1832, Jared S. Harrison, Luther Ticknor.
 1833, Luther Ticknor, Nath'l Benedict, Jr.
 1834, Nath'l Benedict, Jr., Fred'k Phinib.
 1835, Jared S. Harrison, Fred'k A. Walton.
 1836, Frederick A. Walton, John Ensign.
 1837, John Ensign, William P. Russell.
 1838, Nathaniel Benedict, John Russell, Jr.
 1839, Wm. H. Walton, Thos. B. Bosworth.
 1840, Thos. B. Bosworth, Nehemiah Clark.
 1841, No choice.

The following gentlemen have officiated as magistrates of the town: Thomas Chipman, Joseph Bird, James Landon, John Hutchinson, Thomas Chittenden, Abial Camp, Elisha Fitch, Joshua Porter, Lot Norton, Adonijah Strong, Samuel Lee, John Whittlesey, Lot Norton, Jr., Elisha Sterling, Phineas Chapin, John M. Holley, Eliphalet Whittlesey, Martin Strong, Samuel Church, Seneca Pettee, Philander Wheeler, John G. Mitchell, Newman Holley, Abijah C. Peet, Abial Chapin, John H. Hubbard, Albert Moore, William P. Russell, William C. Sterling, Nathaniel Benedict, Samuel C. Scoville, Lot Norton, 3d, Elisha Lee, Roger Averill, Timothy Chittenden.

The members of the State Convention, in 1818, for forming a constitution of civil government for this State, were Daniel Johnston and Samuel Church. These delegates advocated the adoption of the constitution, in the Convention; and the question of its adoption, at a meeting of our electors, in October, 1818, was carried by an affirmative majority of eighty-three votes.

In the late war with England, of 1812, several non-commissioned officers and privates enlisted from this town, but few of whom ever returned; although it is not known that more than one of them was slain in battle. John O'Kain was killed in the battle of Bridgewater. It is said of him, that while lying upon the ground, after receiving his mortal wound, he twice discharged his musket at the enemy.

In a review of the progress of our town from its infancy until the present time, it is impossible to repel the recollection of its political condition in reference to the agitating questions, which, for the last half century, have disturbed the peace and social condition of the country. I have no disposition on this occasion, to say more on this subject, than to remark, that we have not been exempt from these disturbing causes. Party has found here a theatre of action, as well as elsewhere, and has been productive of the same demoralizing results. I feel some complacency, if not pride, however, in being able to say, that during the first conflict of parties, the spirit of political proscription found no place for its exercise here. For a period of fifteen years from the adoption of our State Constitution in 1818, I do not recollect that a magistrate of the

town was displaced from office by reason of his party attachments. But here I must stop. Since that time, a different disposition has entered, and civil officers of great worth have been made to yield to party denunciation. This has been the equal fault, yes, the unjustified crime of both parties!

This is not the time nor the proper occasion to indulge in political reflections. But I cannot discharge a duty which I owe to the young men of my native place—the persons with whom, in part, the destinies of this country are soon to be entrusted, without entreating them to divest themselves of party and political prejudices. What is prejudice but an opinion formed without impartial examination? This is a crime, and inexcusable in this age and country. My young friends, never be afraid of bringing preconceived opinions to the test of a patient and disinterested inquiry!

There have been traditionary accounts of events within our borders, which might merit perpetuity, if the evidence of authenticity would warrant it. Such as have not come down to us accompanied with satisfactory proof, I shall pass over without a notice. Mr. Crossman, in his sermon before alluded to, relates the circumstances of the defeat of a large body of Indians, in the northeasterly section of the town, before its settlement by the white people. In that narrative, I suppose there is an intermingling of fact with fiction. The best authenticated account of that affair, warrants me in saying, that in the year 1676, and just before the death of King Philip, Major Talcott, of the Connecticut forces, pursued from Westfield, towards Albany, a flying body of Indians, who, after discomfiture in Philip's war, were seeking safety among the Mohawks. These Indians, under the direction of the Sachem of Winnimissett, or Brookfield, were overtaken, lying securely on the western bank of the Housatonic river, at the fording place, about one mile south of the State line, near William Sardam's present residence. They were surprised just before the dawn of day, and about fifty of their number, including their Sachem, were either killed or taken.*

An incident worthy of relation occurred at the Great Falls of the Housatonic, in the spring freshet of 1837. Two of the men employed by Mr. Ames, at his iron works, attempted to cross the river in a boat; such was the force of the current, that they were precipitated over the cataract. One of them, David O'Neal, an Irish laborer, was killed; the other, Walter Holley, almost miraculously escaped, with little injury.

The late Dr. Dwight, in one of his volumes, speaks of the moving rocks in the North, or Washining pond, in this town. There are several rocks, and one of considerable size, near the southern margin of that pond, which appear to have been propelled by some powerful force

* Vol. I. Trans. Hist. Con. 365. Dwight's Hist. Con. 190.

towards the shore, leaving deep trenches or gutters behind, and accumulating mud and gravel before them. Such appearances alone would not persuade me, uncorroborated by the credible testimony of observers, that these rocks had changed position. But I am compelled to yield my assent upon evidence of the actual observation of men of respectability, whose means of knowledge have been accurate. I am not sure that these are unusual phenomena. And, perhaps, they are the result of the immense pressure of the ice upon the rocks, connected with what may be the peculiar state of the earth, or bottom upon which they rest.

Our ancestors were very little acquainted with what we boastingly call the *credit system*. They were men of thrift, and of sober, industrious habits. I do not find a single mortgage deed upon our records, until nine years after our incorporation; nor any account of pauper expenses before the year 1762. I do not infer from this, that we had no paupers before that time; for the poor we always have with us. Before the year 1797, the poor charges had increased to such an extent as to induce the town to sacrifice its character for humanity, to its love of economy, and to dispose of its paupers for support, to the lowest bidder, *at a public vendue*; and thus give to cupidity an easy opportunity of gratification, by literally grinding the face of the poor. This cruel system was soon abandoned; but within a few years it was resorted to again. Our pauper expenses, from various causes, notwithstanding, increased until they amounted to an average sum of one thousand dollars yearly. A new system was resorted to. In the spring of 1829, the town purchased of the late Simeon Granger, a farm with convenient buildings and utensils, and in that year established an Asylum for the maintenance of the poor.

The farm consists of about two hundred and thirty-six acres of land, mostly on the College grant. The purchase was made for four thousand and five hundred dollars; to raise which, a town stock was created, and sold in shares of one hundred dollars each, redeemable at different periods. Only thirteen hundred and fifteen dollars of this stock now remain due. The present expense of supporting the poor will average about four hundred and thirty dollars annually, inclusive of the interest of the unredeemed stock. Connected with the Asylum is a work house, for the punishment of small offenses.

At this Asylum our paupers are supported in a style of comfort and competence equal to that enjoyed by the generality of our citizens. This institution is deservedly a favorite of the town, and under humane and careful management, will continue to be, as it now is, a comfortable resting place for our aged, infirm, and destitute friends, on their way to the grave! The present number of paupers supported at the Asylum, is fourteen. The town ought not to forget the philanthropic zeal and efforts



of the late Elisha Sterling, Esq., and Mr. John C. Coffing, in the establishment of this institution.

In connection with poverty, it has not been unusual to speak of crime. They have no necessary connection, however. And when they have been associated, the common cause of both has been intemperance. A Temperance Society was formed here ten years ago, and produced salutary effects upon the habits of our people. Formerly, the commission of petty offenses, such as batteries, breaches of the peace, &c., were very frequent; but within the last ten years, have very sensibly diminished, so that we seldom hear of a prosecution for these delinquencies. There have been two indictments found against our citizens, for the crime of murder, both of which resulted in acquittals. One against the colored slave or servant of Col. Blagden, for killing the slave of Col. Sheldon, soon after the Revolutionary War; and one against Jacob Vandusen, for poisoning his wife with arsenic, in the year 1817.

The progress of the temperance reformation, within the last three years, has received a check among us, from which I fear it will not soon recover, without *sincere*, as well as united efforts in its favor.

Since Rev. Mr. Crossman's account of our public cemeteries was published, but one burying place has been located—the new burying yard, north of the center village. This was purchased, and the south half of it laid into lots, in the year 1830. Deacon Mylo Lee was the first person buried in it. A map of this burying place is lodged in the Town Clerk's office.

An allusion to the geographical peculiarities of the town is not irrelevant to its history. To us, who live amidst, and are constantly looking out upon our surrounding scenery, it is familiar and common-place; but to our emigrant friends, to whom these objects were once endeared, the mention of them may revive recollections and associations of deep and grateful interest.

A distinguished clerical gentleman, who had passed several years in the south of Europe, said to me, that the landscape scenery of Salisbury surpassed, in beauty and variety, any thing he had witnessed abroad.

Brace mountain, the westernmost summit of Toccoonuc, frequently invites the visits of strangers. From this elevation, in a day of sunshine, the counties of Dutchess and Columbia, in the State of New York, as far as the vision can extend, appear spread down before the observer; while, in the western distance, the lofty Catskill, with its mountain-house distinctly visible, rises up to arrest the sight.

The traveler, as he approaches us from the south, and as he commences his descent from Town Hill, frequently stops to gaze upon the prospect which opens to his view. From the most elevated points of Smith's and Brinton's hills, too, and where the public roads pass over them, the land-

The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the problem is not only one of the most important in biology, but also one of the most difficult. The author discusses the various theories of the origin of life, and shows that the most plausible is the theory of spontaneous generation. He then discusses the evidence in favor of this theory, and shows that it is supported by the facts of the case. The second part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the evidence in favor of the theory of spontaneous generation. It is shown that the evidence is of two kinds: direct and indirect. Direct evidence is given by the experiments of Spallanzani and Pasteur, and indirect evidence is given by the facts of the case. The author shows that the evidence is of such a nature as to leave no doubt in the mind of the reader that the theory of spontaneous generation is the correct one.

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scapes are of peculiar beauty. Indeed, the pencil of the artist can be furnished with as many and as splendid subjects of employment, among the hills and waters of Salisbury; as can be found even in the far-famed and more fashionable highland scenery of the Hudson river!

Our streams and our lakes are not without their attractions, especially to the disciples of good Isaak Walton. The former are well stored with the speckled trout, and the pickerel and the perch abound in the latter. But it is not every vain and uninspired knight of the hook and line, who can lure our cunning fish to his bait! The pickerel was not originally found here, but was transplanted from Bantam pond, in Litchfield, about the year 1812.

Such has been the even tenor of our way, since the events of the Revolution and the settlement of our national government, that the history of one year tells the story of the succeeding one, from year to year, with little to diversify.

Our fathers have been passing away with the passing current. We look around, and wonder where are the old men, and our contemporaries of other days. Either the burying places in our midst, or other regions of our country, contain nearly all of them. There are now surviving, over the age of sixty years, and present inhabitants of the town, only about fifteen native born male citizens.

The progress of change has been gradual, and yet it has been almost radical. We can note it only by comparing what is, with what has been. In nothing, perhaps, has there been a greater change, from olden to the present time, than in the facilities of travel and intercourse. The early settlers had no carriages for the conveyance of persons. For many years the state of the roads would not permit their use. The horse supplied the place of traveling carriages. The ox cart in summer, and the ox sled in winter, were the only vehicles used. The horse was early trained to *carry double*, and this qualification was essential in the estimation of all purchasers; and a false warranty in this respect, was a frequent cause of litigation. In order to use the horse for double riding, a pillion was a notable and necessary accompaniment. This was always furnished by the ladies, as it was intended for their exclusive accommodation, and they frequently displayed much taste in its fashion and ornament. Thus provided, the good man and his wife, with perhaps the youngest child, were sure to be found at meeting on the Sabbath. And in this way too, the lads and lasses, defying, with their sure footed beast, the roughest roads and darkest nights, attended the quilting and the dance!

In the amusements of former days, there was nothing of effeminacy. Perhaps our amusements are more intellectual, if by this be meant an indulgence in all the frivolous literary dissipation of the present day.

The wrestling match, among the young men, was universal, and the leader of the ring was esteemed of some consequence. The apple-paring, the quilting, and the ball, afforded the young of both sexes their most frequent social amusements.

Artificial distinctions in society, particularly in the female branch of it, were hardly visible fifty years ago.

"When Adam delved and Eve span,
Where was then the gentleman?"

I would not insinuate that the females of this age are less industrious than their mothers of a former one; but it is very certain that their industry is less healthful and productive. The neatly sanded floor has given place to the carpet; and the wheel, the distaff, and the loom, are viewed now, rather as antique curiosities, than as things of use. But, after all, this is rather a misfortune than a fault—a misfortune produced by what *is called*, falsely I think, the improving progress of society.

Our ancestors, here and elsewhere, had no respect for Indian character, and seemed to desire, with the extinction of the race, to extinguish all memorials of its existence. In nearly all instances, Indian names of prominent objects were discarded, and others adopted, frequently vulgar and without meaning. Indian names were always significant; but in almost every instance their meaning is lost to us.

Housatonuc, is said to signify, Over the Mountains, or the River of the Hills.

The Furnace Pond, as you know, was called, by the aborigines, Wonunscopomuc; and this name is retained, with various spellings, in many of the early conveyances.

The two ponds at the north part of the town, described in the old records as lying "very nearly close together," were called Washinee and Washining.

The Long Pond at the southwest part of the town, the Indians called Wononpakook; and the stream flowing through our center village, they called Wachocastinook. The stream flowing from the pond at Chapinsville, was called Succunops.

The eastern range of hills, parallel with the Housatonuc, the Indians called Wotowauchu. The steep mountain bluff, which extends itself almost into our midst, has always retained its Dutch name of Barack-Matiff; meaning, as I suppose, a steep and high hill.

The range of high lands in the north-east part of the town, extending westerly from the Housatonuc river, is known to us as Tom's Hill. But before any white people had settled here, and as early as 1717, that hill, from good authority, received the name of *Mount Eschol*, which it ought now to retain. The Commissioners of the Colonies of Massachusetts and Connecticut, run a line between them, in September, 1717; and,

after crossing over to the west bank of the Honsatonuc, they say, "On the west bank we set up a stake and heap of stones, and proceeded two miles, which ends on a mountain we called Mount Eschol, from the *mighty clusters of grapes* there growing." From that elevation, the Commissioners could overlook the intervening valley, and they discovered the long waterfall, as it descends from the top of Tocconuc, nearly along the State line, to the low grounds, and which the Commissioners say, "may be seen for many miles distance, and which runs through a stony gutter, *two hundred feet deep!*"

The hill on the southwesterly quarter of the town is called Indian Mountain, from a very considerable village of Indians, which was once situated at its western margin.

This is an appropriate occasion to refer to the names and character of some of the most useful and efficient of the early settlers of the town—the men by whose efforts our social foundations were laid. Curiosity prompts us to know what they were, and where they lived. In addition to those to whom allusion has been made, I speak of some others.

Thomas Newcomb resided here before the sale of the town, and was a large landholder and a prominent inhabitant. He presided in our first town meeting, and was the first Selectman chosen in the town. His place of residence was on the road leading from Lime Rock to Town Hill, and at or near the old Bradley tavern.

Cyrenus Newcomb, the first Town Clerk, I believe was the son of Thomas Newcomb. He resided on the farm lately owned by the late Samuel Lee, Esq. Both of these gentlemen, about the year 1747, removed from the town, to a place then known as Crom Elbow precinct, in the present town of Amenia, in the State of New York.

The Chipman family was numerous and highly respectable. Thomas Chipman, the ancestor, and who was the first officiating Justice of the Peace in the town, emigrated from Barnstable, Massachusetts, to Groton, in this State; and from Groton he came here, in 1741. He settled near Lamb's iron works, and was a proprietor in the saw mill and grist mill there. He erected the house now standing, which for many years was the residence of the Johnston family. He was a member of the first Church organized here. He was appointed an associate Judge of this county, but died in the summer of 1752, at the age of sixty-five, before he entered upon the duties of the office. His sons were Thomas, John, Samuel, Amos, and Jonathan. Thomas, the eldest son, was one of the first elected members of Assembly. He died a bachelor, here, at an advanced age. John also died in this town. The other sons removed to Vermont, before the Revolution; and I am not informed whether a single descendant of this family remains with us. The longevity of this family is remarkable. Jonathan and Samuel died at the age of nine-

one years. John, the eldest son of John Chipman, was a Captain in the army of the Revolution, and died at the age of eighty-six. Four sons of Samuel Chipman died, successively, at the ages of seventy-five, seventy-six, seventy-seven, and seventy-eight. Hon. Nathaniel Chipman, the eldest son of Samuel, now survives, at the age of eighty-nine; and Daniel, the youngest son of Samuel, is living at the age of seventy-six.

Capt. Samuel Beebe was the first Treasurer of the town. He emigrated from Litchfield. Was a large landholder in the eastern part of the town. The only descendant of this gentleman, now living among us, is David Beebe. His homestead and place of residence was the farm now owned by John Adam, near the Little Falls of the Housatonic.

Benajah Williams was a Selectman in 1743; he removed from Goshen here in 1742, and settled near the Furnace Pond, and was one of the first eleven members of the Church. The Ticknor family, by a female branch, are descendants of this gentleman.

John Smith was one of the first elected Selectmen, and a gentleman of considerable estate and respectability. His place of residence is not known by me. He removed from the town, and settled at Beekman's Patent, in the Province of New York, about the year 1746.

Thomas Austin, the first constable of the town, was a bloomer at Lamb's iron works, and resided in that neighborhood, and I believe, was an ancestor of the late Hon. Aaron Austin, of New Hartford.

Nathaniel Skinner was a Selectman in 1743, and one of the first members of the Church. He was the son of Nathaniel Skinner, Esq., of Sharon. He owned the farm on the side of the mountain, about one mile and a half northwest of the meeting house, and since owned by Reuben Chapin. His daughter Rebecca, the widow of Moore Bird, was the wife of Capt. Timothy Chittenden.

Deacon John Hutchinson came here from Lebanon, in 1743, and settled on the farm lately owned by the Brinsmaid family. He soon afterwards removed to a farm at the westerly foot of Barack-Matiff Hill, where his son, Mr. Asa Hutchison, and his grandson, Myron Hutchinson, have ever since resided. He was, for several years, one of the Justices of the Peace in the town. He was the third Town Clerk, and was elected in 1747, and held the office thirty-one years, and was succeeded in the office by his son, Asa Hutchinson, who held the same office thirty-eight years. Deacon Hutchinson was one of the first deacons of the Church here.

Josiah Stoddard emigrated from Litchfield in 1743, and settled on a farm on the south side of the Furnace Pond, where Harvey D. Warner now lives. He was our second Town Clerk, and for several years a member of the General Assembly. He was the father of Major Luther

Stoddard, of the Revolutionary Army, and ancestor of Hon. Josiah J. Johnston, late Senator of the United States from Louisiana. The children of Judge Burrall, of Canaan, are lineal descendants of this respectable gentleman.

Samuel Moore came originally from Southold, on Long Island, to Litchfield, and from thence to this town, in 1743. He settled at the foot of Barack-Matiff, near deacon Hutchinson, where his descendants now live. He was for many years Treasurer of the town; and this office, with few interruptions, has been, and now is in a family of his descendants.

The Landon family, in England, was located in Nottinghamshire, on the Welch border. That branch of it which settled here, came from Southold, on Long Island, to Litchfield, and settled on the present Marsh farm in that town, at the foot of the hill, about one half mile north of the village. James and John Landon, brothers, came to this town in 1749. James settled in the south part of the town, near the small pond, called by us the Beezlake Pond, and by the Indians, Non-Cook. He was one of the first magistrates in the town, and, for many years, a member of the General Assembly. His descendants were numerous, and among them still surviving, are our highly valued friend, John R. Landon, Esq., of Litchfield, for many years Sheriff of this county; and our venerable fellow townsman, Ashbill Landon. John Landon settled on Sugar Hill, in the east part of the town. He married a granddaughter of William White, the first settler. Mr. Rufus Landon is a descendant of this branch of the family.

The family of Camps, was an early and respectable one. Deacon Hezekiah Camp, the ancestor, came from New Haven, now East Haven, in 1746. He erected the dwelling house still occupied by his descendants—the Ball family. This is the oldest inhabited house in the town. The sons of deacon Camp were Hezekiah, Abial, Luke, John, and Samuel. The family name here is extinct; but the descendants are numerous. The families of Ball, Lee, Chapin, Smith, are, in some of their branches, lineally descended from deacon Camp.

The Chapin family, for many years, was numerous in this town and highly respectable. The brothers, Charles and Reuben Chapin, emigrated, I believe, from Enfield, in 1746. Reuben occupied the farm adjoining the Brinsmaid farm, before that time owned by Nathaniel Skinner. Charles settled under the mountain, north of and adjoining the Lyman farm. The late Phineas Chapin, Esq., and his family, were lineally descended from Charles Chapin.

Of the Bingham it was once said, that they and their kindred constituted half of the population in the northern section of the town. Jabez, Silas, and Daniel Bingham came from Windham, in 1750. They were

the sons of Jabez Bingham, formerly of Lebanon. They were at first located under the mountain, adjoining deacon Camp's. Daniel subsequently settled upon the Washinee and Washing Lakes; or, as we say, between the ponds, where he died in the winter of 1803. The late Caleb Bingham, of Boston, was his son. The Ticknor family and a branch of the Moore family are his lineal descendants.

John, Nathaniel, and Sylvanus Everts, from Guilford, settled in the vicinity of the Farnace Pond, in 1749. John was our first representative in the General Assembly. The children of John Russell are descended from this gentleman. The descendants of Nathaniel yet remain, and in the occupancy of the farm of their ancestor. Sylvanus married a sister of Gov. Thomas Chittenden, and removed to Vermont before the Revolution.

Thomas Chittenden, the first Governor of Vermont, and Capt. Timothy Chittenden, sons of Ebenezer Chittenden, of Guilford, settled here in 1750. Timothy was the ancestor of the Chittendens, now remaining with us.

Noah Strong was the ancestor of our Strong family, once numerous here, but now nearly gone from us. He removed from Coventry, in 1747, and settled on Town Hill.

Joseph Bird, the ancestor of the families of that name here, removed from Litchfield, in 1748. His descendants occupy the farm where he first located himself, on the western confines of the town.

Lot Norton, 1st, was a native of Farmington, the son of Thomas Norton, one of the original proprietors of the town. He settled here early, and upon the farm where his son, my venerable and long respected friend, the moderator of this meeting, and his grandson, Lot Norton, 3d, now reside. This gentleman was long a respectable magistrate, and one of the most prominent of our early inhabitants.

I intend, if future leisure shall permit, to collect materials for a more minute and circumstantial notice of all the most active inhabitants of the town, from the beginning until this time.

It is expected of a history of new settlements, that it be a story of privations, and dangers, and suffering. The early adventurers here, especially those of English descent, experienced but little of such adversities. What we suppose now to be the necessities of life, they would have relished as its luxuries. Our position, between the old settlements on the Hudson and Connecticut rivers, secured us from Indian incursions. The indispensable accommodations of the grist mill and the saw mill, where here, almost in advance of the settlements. Our fathers were brought into a good land, "a land of brooks of water, of fountains and depths, that spring out of valleys and hills; a land whose stones were iron."

The first list of taxable estate was made in 1742, which shows, as well as any thing, the relative wealth of the first inhabitants. The list of Thomas Newcomb amounted to one hundred and thirty-seven pounds; Henry Vandusen's to one hundred and seventeen pounds; Caleb Smith's to one hundred and thirty-six pounds; John Smith's to one hundred and twelve pounds, and Samuel Bellows' to ninety-seven pounds. These were the rich men of that day!

An extract from some of the early records of birth may amuse those unacquainted with the Christian names of the ladies of Dutch descent.

Areonchee Vandusen, daughter of Hendrick Vandusen and Nelche his wife, was born April 3, 1740.

Yockamenche Vandusen, daughter of the same parents, was born March 26, 1736.

Yacimitia, daughter of Henry Dutcher and Eleanor his wife, born September 15, 1736.

Janaca, daughter of the same parents, born August 3, 1746.

But, my fellow townsmen, time hastens to take us up, upon its circuit of another century; and when, upon the course of her flight, she shall, at the close of the next hundred years, sit down the men of that day, here upon this spot of earth, what will they see? Yonder heights of old Tocconuc will stand as now, and overlook these valleys; but whether in all the freshness of their forest garniture, or bleak, despoiled, and leafless, none can tell. Whether the smoke of the colliery, and the sound of the hammer, shall, as now, denote the existence of a cheerful and thrifty population there; or whether those hills will be forsaken, as desolate barrens, we cannot tell.

Our beautiful lakes and streams will then remain, to give variety and beauty to the landscape. But whether they will be then, as they now are, surrounded and bordered by richly cultivated fields, displaying the neat and commodious dwellings of freemen; or whether they will remain only to furnish a pittance of food to an enslaved and cringing population on their shores, none can tell.

The more stately flow of the Housatonic—the River of the Mountains—will then, as now, be seen, and the sound of its majestic water-fall be heard; but whether its waters will be permitted to run wastefully away, or the populous and busy village shall spring up and flourish there, years must determine.

To the youth and the young men of Salisbury, I put a more important inquiry. At the close of another century, what will be the condition of our religions, literary, and civil institutions, which your fathers have reared and cherished?

I put to you this question, because into your hands they are soon to be committed.

Shall these temples of religious worship, consecrated to the service of the living God, be permitted to moulder into ruins, with no pious hands to build them again? Shall the religion of the Bible, pure and unadulterated by this world's philosophy, be taught in them, then; or shall the advancing spirit of Pantheism and infidelity take its place? Shall sectarian and denominational jealousies palsy the energies, and chill the affections of good men, so that the advances of the common enemy cannot be stayed? I charge you, here, in the presence of your assembled fathers, be faithful to the trust about to be committed to you!

To contribute of your pecuniary means is but a part of your duty in perpetuating your religious privileges. Attend steadily and without excuse the public services of the sanctuary. I would with hesitancy give credit to a young man on his oath, in a court of justice, whom I should find habitually absenting himself from the public worship of God.

That the men of another century will witness here, what our imaginations cannot now anticipate, is certain. Ever since the discovery of printing, and the dawn of the reformation, the march of intellect has been progressive. What shall impede it hereafter? Does not the shining of one light illumine the way to the discovery of others? The laws of mind as well as of matter will be more clearly developed and better understood. Every thing unusual will not, as heretofore, be considered as supernatural and miraculous. The malevolence and strife elicited by the discordant opinions and prejudices of this day, will be considered then, as the infirmities peculiar to a by-gone age. At least this must be true, if the hopes of many a believer in the near approach of a day of millennial peace, shall ever be realized.

My young friends, the days in which we live are portentous of evil to the civil and social institutions which our fathers have established, and of which you, with others, are soon to have the guardianship. Will they withstand the shock of conflicting parties? Can they resist the inroads of demoralizing principles and actions, which party strife has brought in upon us? A shorter period than another century will reply!

But I am admonished to forbear. My much respected fellow townsmen, another occasion like this will come neither to us nor our children! The reflection need not be one of gloom or regret. A succession of men, like the succession of time, will come and pass along, until the purposes of God, in creation, shall be accomplished!

When the next Centennial commemoration of the event we now celebrate, shall be observed, the proceedings of this day will be repeated, and the examples which we and our children shall furnish, will then be appealed to, in praise or in censure. Our descendants, from the clustering cities of the Mississippi, and may be, from the Oregon of the Pacific Ocean, will some of them, here visit the places of their fathers' sepul-

ture, and search among the fallen monuments and defaced inscriptions, to learn who we were, and what we have been! Our responsibilities are immense! And now, while we take our leave of the first century of our corporate existence, and to-morrow shall have commenced another; ought we not, as we have reviewed the history of our social state, also review the temper and disposition of our hearts? Is there no bitterness, no jealousy, nor evil speaking, which should this day be put out from among us? Can our social condition be worth preserving, unless this be done? Must we and our children be spoiled by faction, and agitated by division? Will you leave to your descendants a legacy of strife? Would to God, this could be made a day of jubilee, on which all former accounts "of envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness," could be canceled for ever!

But I will not indulge in these reflections—others, of a different character, impress me. I see here, many of our old associates, the former inhabitants of our town, and I bid them welcome to their native home again!

My friends, you have not, in your absence, been forgotten by us. More frequently than you suppose, your names have here been repeated; and we have, by our fire-sides and in our social circles, spoken of you, again and again, with honest pride, as Salisbury men. Upon some of you, fortune has bestowed favors with liberal hand; and bitterness of spirit, under disappointed hopes, may have been the portion of others. But here, on this cheerful occasion, while within the embraces of your common parent—your native town, which knows no distinction in her affection for her children—we invite you to be happy with us, your brethren.

No small purpose of our present meeting has been, that we might take you by the hand, with a heart-felt GOD BLESS YOU. You look about this assembly for the once familiar faces of other friends. You see them not. We point you to their marble monuments! Soon—to-morrow—with "lingering look behind," again, and perhaps for ever, you leave us, for the homes of your later choice. You leave these consecrated walls, where, perhaps, your earliest devotions were paid, and your vows registered, to worship in other temples. And we acknowledge to you, that the duty of us, who remain, will ever be, so to live and act, that the name of your parent town shall never make you ashamed.

Others, very many, there are, of our emigrant friends, whom we had hoped to meet, but do not see among us this day:—they are with us in heart and spirit:—in their fancies and affections they are looking over these hills into the midst of our assembly. In the same affectionate spirit we receive them! In our approaching festive and convivial interview, we will speak of them—we will inquire after them with anxious

solicitude—we will recall them again to our recollection, and the scenes of former life in which we have participated. And before we separate here, we will unite with our reverend and venerable friend,* who will close the public exercises of this house, in commending them, and all their interests, to the care of our heavenly Father, whose merciful Providence encircles us all.

*Rev. Chauncey Lee, D. D.

1841 --- 1876.

NOTICE.

There will be a Town meeting of the legal voters of the Town of Salisbury, Litchfield County, State of Connecticut, on Monday, 13th day of March, 1876, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the Town Room, for the following purpose, to wit:

To see what the Town will do in regard to celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, on the 4th of July, next, and to do any other business proper to be done at said meeting.

JOHN R. WARD,
JOHN P. MCNEIL, } SELECTMEN.
JAMES H. BARNUM,

Dated at Salisbury, this 1st day of March, 1876.

In pursuance to Warning, the legal voters met at the Town Hall, on Monday, the 13th day of March, 1876.

John A. McArthur was chosen Moderator.

1st.—*Resolved*, That the Town of Salisbury in Town meeting assembled, does hereby vote and agree to hold a Centennial celebration, on the fourth day of July, 1876.

2d.—*Resolved*, That our venerable townsman, William H. Walton, Esq., be and is hereby elected as President of the day, assisted by John R. Ward, J. P. McNeil, and James H. Barnum, as Vice-Presidents, and G. S. Gibbs, P. S. Burrall, F. W. Holmes, and Thos. L. Norton, as Secretaries.

3d.—*Resolved*, That the Hon. A. H. Holley be and is hereby elected Centennial Historian.

4th.—*Resolved*, That Donald J. Warner, Esq., be and is hereby elected Orator of the day.

5th.—*Resolved*, That Hubert Williams, Esq., be and is hereby elected Reader of the day.

6th.—*Resolved*, That a Centennial Commission consisting of the following named gentlemen be and is hereby elected, to wit: Hon. William H. Barnum, Samuel S. Robbins, Horace Landon, Lot Norton, Albert Moore, James Ensign, Peter P. Evarts, Frederick Miles, Moses L. Graham, Wm. A. Crowell, Wm. H. Walton, Jr., Pliny L. Barton, Henry Woodworth, Lorenzo Tupper, Daniel Cook, Newton L. Dexter, Nelson Landon, Martin Harris, George B. Burrall.

7th.—*Resolved*, That an Executive Committee consisting of the following named gentlemen be and is hereby elected, to wit: Milton H. Robbins, James W. Parks, Harlow P. Harris, Daniel Pratt, Robert Little, Chauncey R. Morris, Robert H. Ball, Sidney P. Ensign, Charles Evarts, Milo B. Richardson, Joseph L. Pease, Wm. B. Rudd, John G. Landon, Charles H. Bissell, Geo. K. Peck, Edward Ward, Henry Hubbard, Donald T. Warner.

8th.—*Resolved*, That the Executive Committee be directed to collect the proper amount of funds to defray the expenses of the day by subscription.

9th.—*Resolved*, That the Selectmen be directed, with the assistance of such persons as may choose to assist them, to set out an Elm Tree, on the Town Green, between the Congregational Church and the Academy, to be called "The Centennial Tree."

The foregoing Resolutions were adopted unanimously.

Voted, That this meeting adjourn to July 4, 1876, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

ATTEST:—DANIEL PRATT,

Town Clerk.

RECORD OF CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION, IN SALISBURY, CONNECTICUT, JULY 4, A. D. 1876.

Pursuant to vote passed March 13, 1876, the electors of the Town of Salisbury met at the Town Hall, July 4, 1876, at 8 o'clock, A. M., and from thence proceeded to the School House Grove, where the exercises of the day were to be held; and in consequence of the inability of William H. Walton, Esq., to be present and to preside at said meeting, John R. Ward, Esq., was thereupon chosen President of the day.

The following order of exercises was then carried out according to the previously arranged plan of the Executive Committee, to wit:

- 1.—Prayer, by the Rev. Dr. Reid.
- 2.—Singing, "My Country, 'tis of Thee."
- 3.—Reading of the Declaration of Independence, by Hubert Williams, Esq.
- 4.—Music, by the Band.
- 5.—Historical Address, by Ex-Gov. A. H. Holley.
- 6.—Singing, Centennial Hymn.
- 7.—At 12 o'clock, a Salute of 12 Guns was fired.
- 8.—Intermission of one hour for Dinner.
- 9.—Music, by the Band.
- 10.—Original Poem, by H. M. Knight, M. D.
- 11.—Singing, "Keller's American Hymn."
- 12.—Oration, by Donald J. Warner, Esq.
- 13.—Reading of Communications.
- 14.—Singing, "Star Spangled Banner."
- 15.—Benediction, by Rev. Wm. A. Johnson.

The following resolutions were then unanimously passed:

Resolved, That the thanks of the inhabitants of the Town of Salisbury be and are hereby extended to Ex-Gov. Holley, D. J. Warner, Esq., H. M. Knight, M. D., Hubert Williams, Esq., and the lady who composed the Centennial Hymn, for the able manner in which they performed the respective duties assigned them.

Resolved, That 500 copies of Judge Church's address, delivered at the Centennial Celebration in this town, in 1841, together with the Historical Address by Ex-Gov. Holley, the Oration by D. J. Warner, Esq., the Poem by H. M. Knight, M. D., the Centennial Hymn, and the remarks made by George W. Holley, Esq., and so many of the Communications received from natives of the town as shall be deemed advisable, shall be published in pamphlet form; and that Milton H. Robbins and Donald T. Warner, Esqs., be and are hereby appointed a committee to carry this resolution into effect.

Voted, That this meeting be dissolved.

ATTEST:—DANIEL PRATT,

Town Clerk.

A salute of 38 guns was fired at sunset, and there was a grand display of fireworks in the evening.

Historical Address.

MR. MODERATOR AND FELLOW-CITIZENS:—

We have gathered here to-day with patriotic hearts, I doubt not, warmed with a deepening devotion to the interest and honor of our beloved country. We meet under the influence of the better impulses of our natures, with broader charities toward each other, and toward our fellow-men every where, and with a full purpose to fraternize cordially, in celebrating another anniversary of the Nation's birth.

With deep thankfulness for the innumerable blessings which have been so abundantly bestowed upon us as a people, we would acknowledge with unfeigned gratitude, our obligations to the Giver of all good.

We have met on similar occasions in years past, to celebrate the day which gave us liberty as well as birth and national life. We met then as we meet now, to revive our recollections of the noble men and the glorious deeds through which our independence was achieved,—to reinvigorate our own hearts with a truer appreciation of the perils which were encountered and overcome to accomplish our emancipation from one of the mightiest nations

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

IN WHICH ARE CONTAINED THE
MOST IMPORTANT AND INTERESTING
EVENTS OF HIS REIGN, FROM THE
BEGINNING OF HIS REIGN, TO THE
END OF HIS REIGN, IN THE
YEAR 1649.

BY
JOHN BURNET, ESQ.
OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE, ESQ.
OF THE INNER TEMPLE, ESQ.

LONDON:
Printed by J. B. for J. B. at the
Sign of the Gun, in St. Dunstons
Church-yard, 1724.

THE HISTORY OF THE
REIGN OF
CHARLES THE FIRST

of the earth. A just appreciation of these events should now lead us to a firmer purpose of maintaining in its integrity this glorious inheritance bequeathed to us by an honored ancestry.

Fellow-citizens, it is good for us to be here. It is wise for communities as well as nations, to commemorate peculiar events in their history by some appropriate demonstration that shall fix in the minds of men the eras which mark their progress through the centuries, and which shall serve as land-marks from which to date subsequent history. Such events are the birth-days of Nations—the founding of States—the incorporation of towns—the organization of churches and schools—the establishment of hospitals and kindred institutions. A due consideration of such acts will enable us to determine whether *we* are discharging our whole duty to those who are to come after us.

It is eminently appropriate, therefore, that we should, on this more than ordinarily interesting occasion, renew and perpetuate the history of our own town—revive our recollections of those heretofore amongst us, native born, or long resident, who have occupied prominent positions in our own, or other communities—to refer briefly to the progress of our fellow-citizens in the arts and improvements of civilized life—to recur to some of the reasons which have given us an honorable position among surrounding communities, and to leave such data as will enable the future historian to make up the record of the

century through which we are passing, and at the close of which so few of us will be able to present personal reminiscences.

More than a third of a century, and an entire generation of our race have passed from the earth since those of us who are still living, together with multitudes of others who have gone down to honored graves, assembled under the ancient roof of yonder Congregational Church to celebrate the first centennial anniversary of our existence as an incorporated community. Your venerated predecessor, Mr. Moderator—the two honorable gentlemen who addressed us on that occasion—the reverend father and his younger legal friend, who, together, composed the hymns that were sung on that day, and four of the committee who made the arrangements for the celebration, all now sleep in the dust.

To those of us who remember the high social enjoyments of our own citizens, and the kindly meetings and greetings of friends and kindred whom we welcomed from far-off homes to their native town on that hallowed day, pleasant memories come to warm our hearts anew. Yet, they are shadowed by the consciousness that most of those friends have passed from our midst, and from all the cares and enjoyments of earth to the purer enjoyments, as we hope, of a higher life. We may turn, however, from thoughts saddened by their departure to brighter scenes and incidents, that should cheer and encourage us as we move along in our progress through our second century.

The historical sermon which was delivered by the Rev. Joseph W. Crossman on the fiftieth, and the one subsequently delivered by Judge Church on the one hundredth anniversary of the organization of the town, leave but a comparatively brief history to be added since 1841.

Referring first, then, to individuals, as indicated above, I may, I think, appropriately speak more at length of those to whom allusion has already been made, as our record commences with that notable day.

The venerable and much respected chairman of that meeting, Lot Norton, Esq., was a native-born citizen, who, after a useful and honorable life, in which he served the town in various public capacities, as its records will show, died in 1847, on the estate long occupied by his ancestor. The historian of the day, Hon. Samuel Church, also native born, continued to reside amongst us a loved and honored citizen, until in the course of the practice of his profession, he was elected a Judge of the Supreme Court, when his duties called him to the county seat in 1847, where he made his residence for the remainder of his life. Judge Church was for eleven years Judge of Probate for this district,—from 1821 to 1832,—and State's Attorney for Litchfield County, from 1823 to 1832. In 1847 he was elected Chief Justice of the State, which office he filled acceptably until his decease in 1854. Judge Church also delivered a county centennial address in 1851. Having recently looked over both of these addresses, I commend them most earnestly to the men now

conducting our public affairs, not only on account of their historical reminiscences, but for the suggestions they contain of the best methods of perpetuating an honorable history, and also of maintaining our good name and standing in the State. The gentleman who supplemented with a short address that of Judge Church, in relation to his native town, and on behalf of the emigrant friends who were then our guests, Hon. John M. Holley, died in Florida in 1848, while a member of Congress from a western district in New York. He had also represented the district of his residence in the State Legislature. The Rev. Jonathan Lee (already referred to) composed two of the hymns that were sung on that anniversary, as did Churchill Coffing, Esq., two others, which were also sung on the same occasion. Mr. Lee died in Salisbury in September, 1866, and Mr. Coffing in Chicago in 1873. Both of these gentlemen were writers of considerable ability, and both were native-born, educated and cultivated gentlemen.

Of the committee of arrangements for that day, six in number, Eliphalet Whittlesey, Esq., died in 1859, John C. Coffing in 1847, Jared S. Harrison in 1864, and Samuel C. Scoville in 1865. These four gentlemen all died in their respective homes, Mr. Whittlesey and Mr. Coffing in this village, Mr. Scoville on his farm in the northeast part of the town, and Col. Harrison at his pleasant home in Lakeville, on the old homestead of the Chittenden's. All of them had served the town acceptably in various

public capacities, having honorable records, as will subsequently appear ; their descendants still dwell amongst us. Of the two living members, it does not become me to speak, only to state, the historical fact, that both of them became Lieut.-Governors of the State, and one of them Governor also. Mr. Coffing bequeathed to the town by his will a fund designed to promote the comfort and the welfare of all such as may become inmates of the Town Asylum, as well as in aid of our religious societies, and some minor objects. It may be proper to mention in this connection, that Messrs. Moore and Timothy Chittenden, each left funds in aid of the Congregational Society, worshipping in this village. It gives me pleasure also, to state that our esteemed young friend, Henry Clark, who died in 1872, left funds in aid of the Episcopal Society, worshipping here. Mr. Clark's bequest to that society, making such a provision for the support of religion, while engaged in the active duties of middle life, does honor, both to his judgment and his memory.

Of the gentlemen of the legal profession, who have deceased since 1841, or who have gone out from amongst us into other communities, I may mention the Hon. Thos. G. Waterman, son of David Waterman, who lived in town, and was once associated with Ethan Allin in the ownership of the furnace at Lakeville, many years ago. Thos. G. taught school in Lakeville, studied law with the late Gen. Elisha Sterling, and left town more than half a century since. He delivered, it is said, the first fourth of July

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oration ever delivered in this town. He became a prominent member of the bar in Binghamton, N. Y., and was twice elected to the Senate of that State. He died in Binghamton in 1861.

Hon. Peter B. Porter, alluded to in Judge Church's address, was born in Lakeville, and died at his home at Niagara Falls in 1844. He was in Congress in 1810, and also Secretary of War under President J. Q. Adams.

Campbell Bushnell studied law in Hudson, N. Y., practiced there several years, and then removed to New York City, where he continued to practice until his death, which occurred in 1839.

Orsamus Bushnell practiced in New York City during the whole of his professional life, and died there in 1868. Both of these gentlemen were born in town, near the New York State line, and were prominent lawyers.

I cannot refrain from giving an extract from a letter recently received from Pope Bushnell, Esq., the oldest of the many brothers of this Bushnell family, in which he says: "I am now in my 88th year, and think I am devoutly grateful for a comfortable measure of health. Bruised and battered in a conflict of more than four and a quarter score of years, I am in almost childlike feebleness, leaning on my staff, patiently waiting for those better days to come."

Hon. Theron R. Strong, son of Hon. Martin Strong, was born in town, 1802, practiced law in Palmyra and Rochester, N. Y., was elected to Congress for one session

in 1839, and also to the Supreme Court of that State for seven years from January 1st, 1851, and was one year in the Court of Appeals. He died in New York City in 1873, leaving an honorable record.

Hon. Graham H. Chapin was born in Chapinville in 1800, studied law in Canandaigua with John C. Spencer, removed to and practiced law in Lyons, Wayne County, N. Y., was elected to Congress from that district in 1836, and served one term, and died at Mount Morris in 1843. Mr. Chapin was for some years Surrogate of Wayne Co. He, with other respected members of that family, were born on the estate now owned by Horace Landon, Esq.

Orville L. Holley, Esq., lawyer, editor and author, was born in Lakeville in 1791, and died in Albany in 1861. He was for several years Surveyor General of the State of New York.

Hon. Norton J. Buel and his brother Theodore, were both born in the Harrison district, both practiced law in Waterbury, and both died there, the former in March, 1864, and the latter in 1872. Norton J.'s professional career was one of considerable eminence. His practice was chiefly in New Haven County. He represented Waterbury, the place of his residence, in the General Assembly in 1856, and was during one session a member of the State Senate, also a Judge of Probate for five years.

Hon. John M. Holley was born in Lakeville in 1802. He died in Florida while a member of Congress from the 27th Congressional district of New York. He has already been alluded to.

Hon. George Bartlett, son of the late Loring Bartlett, was born near the Twin Lakes, practiced law in Binghamton, N. Y., and died there. Mr. B. represented his district in the New York Legislature.

Hon. John H. Hubbard was born on Town Hill, practiced law in Lakeville for several years, was a member of the State Senate from this 17th district in 1847 and 1850, removed to Litchfield in 1855, where he died in July, 1872. Mr. Hubbard was elected to Congress in 1863 and 1865. He was also States' Attorney from 1849 to 1854. His record testifies to his ability and standing among his fellow men.

Churchill Coffing, Esq., son of the late John C. Coffing, was born in the Center district, practiced law in Peru, Ill., and died in Chicago in 1873.

Luther T. Ball, son of the late Robert Ball, was born in the Chapinville district, studied law with D. J. Warner, Esq., and subsequently at Ballston, N. Y., and was admitted to the bar in this State in 1854. Mr. Ball removed quite early from town, and finally located in Keithsburg, Ill., where he took a high stand both as a lawyer and a citizen. At the commencement of hostilities on the part of the south, Mr. Ball and his partner raised a company of volunteers, of which he was chosen 1st lieutenant. This company was attached to the 84th Illinois regiment. He fell in the defence of his country at the battle of Murfreesboro', in December, 1862, and in obedience to a previous arrangement, was buried on the field hallowed by his blood.

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John H. Russell, Esq., was born in Canaan, practiced law in this town, and died on his farm in Lakeville in 1871. Mr. Russell represented the town in the legislature, as will appear from the record, in 1853 and 1854.

Charles Whittlesey, Esq., was born in the Whittlesey district, graduated at Williams College in 1840, practiced law in Middletown and Hartford, and from the latter city went into the war in 1862 as Captain of Co. I, 22d regiment of infantry, and was honorably discharged in 1863. He died in Alexandria, Va., in 1874, while in the practice of his profession there.

John G. Mitchell and Philander Wheeler, Esqs., both practiced law in Lakeville, but neither of them were born in town. The former died in Chicago in 1863, and the latter in town in 1852.

All the above professional gentlemen to whom I have alluded are in their graves.

John M. Sterling was born at Lakeville in 1800, graduated at Yale College in 1821, practiced law in Lakeville several years, and then removed to Cleveland, Ohio. I believe Mr. Sterling gave less attention to the law than to land speculations in Ohio, where he acquired a considerable fortune, and is still living.

The attorneys at present practicing in town, are:—Donald J. Warner, Esq., and his son Donald T., both located at the Center, and Hubert Williams at Lakeville. Donald J. represented this town in the Legislature in 1848 and 1866.

William G. Sterling, son of W. C. Sterling, Esq., was born in Lakeville, commenced the practice of his profession in New York city in 1841, is still in practice there and is, or has been, a Judge of one of the City Courts.

Among the living lawyers, who had their birth or education in town, and who are now practicing elsewhere, I recall readily the names of Hon. Roger Averill, who was born in the Wetaug district, practiced law in this town some twelve years, during which period he held several important positions, and in 1843 represented the town in the Legislature. Mr. Averill removed to Danbury about 1850, held the office of Probate Judge for that district three years, was elected Lieutenant Governor four consecutive years from 1862 to 1866, and represented that town in the General Assembly in 1868.

Lyman D. Brewster is a graduate of Yale College, is now practicing law in Danbury, has held the office of Judge of Probate there several years, was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for that county four years, and in 1870 was representative in the General Assembly.

Charles B. Dutcher, born in Wetaug district, practiced law in Spencertown, N. Y., from whence he removed to New York city, and is now a resident of White Plains, N. Y.

Jared F. Harrison, Esq., son of the late Jared S. Harrison of Lakeville, was born in the Harrison district, studied law with Hon. J. H. Hubbard at Lakeville, and subsequently with Hon. T. R. Strong in Palmyra, where

he commenced practice, but is now a practitioner in New York city.

Charles C. Barton, Esq., son of Hon. Pliny L. Barton, was born in Salisbury, graduated at Trinity College, and is now practicing in Boston, Mass.

George W. Peet, Esq., born in the house now occupied by Hon. P. L. Barton, in 1825, commenced practice with Hon. Wm. M. Burrall of Canaan, and represented that town in the Legislature four sessions, was elected President of the Iron Bank in 1864, and now resides in North Canaan.

Judson S. Landon was born in the Lime Rock District, in 1832, received his education chiefly in the state of New York, was employed as a teacher of mathematics and natural sciences at Princetown, New York, for two years; subsequently attended the law school at Yale college, was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice at Schenectady in 1856. The same year he was elected District Attorney of that county, which office he held six years: he also held the office of County Judge for that county two terms. In 1874 he was elected Justice of the Supreme Court of the fourth Judicial district of the State of New York, which office he now holds.

Charles B. Landon—brother of Judson S.—was also educated in the State of New York, commenced the study of law with D. J. Warner, Esq., of this town, in 1859, was admitted to the bar in 1862; the same year entered the army as a Chaplain in the 28th Regiment, Connecti-

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cut Volunteers ; returning from the army late in 1863, he commenced the practice of law in Columbia County, N. Y. In 1867 he entered the ministry in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is still a member of the New York Conference.

It will appear from our history thus far, that the legal profession has been numerously, and often with eminent ability, represented both at home and abroad, and chiefly by native-born citizens.

Of clergymen, whose history is more or less connected with our own, but who now sleep in their graves, having died since 1841, I may repeat the name of Jonathan Lee, who has already been alluded to.

Rev. Leonard E. Lathrop, who preached thirteen years in the Congregational Church in this village, removed to, and preached in, Auburn, N. Y., several years, returned in July, 1854, to Connecticut, was settled in Sharon, and died there in 1857. Doctor Lathrop was an able and eloquent divine.

Revs. W. L. and Henry P. Strong, brothers, were born on Town Hill, and went abroad in early life to preach as a Congregational Clergyman. Wm. L. died in 1859, and Henry P. in 1875.

Rev. Edward Hollister and Rev. Edwin Holmes, were sons of our soil, but I have been unable to trace their history

Rev. Edwin Janes, born in Sheffield, Mass., was educated amongst us, became a valuable member and preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died in ———.

Of the living clergymen, born or educated here, I recall the names of the venerable and Rev. Isaac Bird, born in the west part of the town in 1794, who was for some fourteen years a missionary, residing at different periods in Palestine, at Beirüt, and Mount Lebanon, and subsequently became the principal of a flourishing school in Hartford. Mr. Bird is now a resident of Great Barrington, Mass., at the advanced age of 83 years.

Rev. Edmund Janes, a prominent and much valued preacher in the Methodist denomination, was born in Sheffield, but came early to Salisbury and secured his education while a resident here. He was elected Bishop in ——. The duties of his office required or induced him to travel extensively both in this country and in Europe. His varied and extensive acquirements have rendered him an honored and much loved member of the clerical profession, irrespective of denominational distinctions.

Revs. Eliphalet and Elisha Whittlesey, sons of the late Eliphalet Whittlesey, Esq., were both born in the Whittlesey district. The former was a missionary for some ten years at the Sandwich Islands, from about 1844 to 1854. The latter is now a resident of North Canaan, and the Rector of the Episcopal Church in that place.

Rev. Joseph Pettie graduated at Yale College in 1833, studied with Dr. Lathrop, preached for a short time as a Congregational Clergyman, and subsequently became a Swedenbergian Minister. Mr. Pettie is highly esteemed among his brethren, and is an excellent man.

Revs. Peter M. and Alexander Bartlett, both born in the Whittlesey district, and both at present residents of Tennessee. The former is President, and the latter Professor, in Marysville College in that State.

Rev. Albert Bushnel, son of the late Albert Bushnel, was born in the Ore Hill district, and is now, I believe, preaching in a Congregational Church in Sterling, Ill.

Of the living clergymen who have been Rectors of the Episcopal Church at the Center, I am enabled to give the following names :

Rev. Charles Devins was Rector in 1841.

William Warland's rectorship commenced in 1842.

George H. Nichols' in 1846.

Ruel H. Tuttle's in 1855.

Samuel Jarvis' in 1860.

J. A. Wainwright's in 1865.

William A. Johnson's in 1871.

Mr. Johnson is much esteemed not only for his earnestness in preaching, but for his faithfulness in the discharge of his pastoral duties.

The Episcopalians in town have recently acquired a new and beautiful church edifice at Lime Rock, of which Rev. Millidge Walker is Rector.

The requirements of itineracy in the Methodist Episcopal denomination have rendered it difficult for me to ascertain who, among those that have been stationed in town, are now among the living. The more recent incumbents have been, Oscar Haviland, Q. J. Collins, Na-

than Hubbell, Clark Wright, Wm. S. Bowton, Wm. Stevens. The latter was transferred in April last, and John G. Oakley is his successor.

The Congregational Society, worshipping in this village, has been subjected to no change in its pulpit incumbent since 1841. Its present able and beloved Pastor, Doctor Adam Reid, is now in the fortieth year of his pastorate, and is probably the oldest clergyman having but a single settlement in the State. In 1836 he was engaged to preach for a single year, at the close of which he was settled as permanent Pastor. Frequent efforts have been made to obtain his services in other localities, notably at Boston, Hartford and Brooklyn. Dr. Reid delivered the centennial address of his church in 1844.

Prominent among our medical practitioners who have deceased since 1841, was Luther Ticknor, who had an extensive practice in this town and vicinity. He was at one time President of the State Medical Society, before which he delivered the annual address in ——. He also represented the town in the General Assembly, as its record shows.

Henry Fish, born in New York City, married in Salisbury, came here to practice about 1820, remained about twenty-five years, removed to Lee, Mass., about 1845, and died there in 1850, aged 62 years. He was a graduate of Yale College, and was a surgeon in the war of 1812.

Asahel Humphrey came into town from Norfolk, was both physician and druggist, and died here in April, 1852.

Ovid Plumb, born in Canaan, came into this town in 1830 from Dutchess County, N. Y., practiced extensively in the vicinity until 1856, when he died at his home near the Twin Lakes.

Chauncey Reed was born in Salisbury, practiced in Sharon, was a much respected citizen there, as well as an intelligent physician. He died in Sharon in 1856.

Prof. Charles A. Lee was born in the Ticknor district, practiced some years in the city and vicinity of New York, but was more extensively known as a Medical Lecturer, having for several years lectured in five different states.

Ferdinand F. Fish, son of the late Henry Fish, was born in New York city, but came to Salisbury when quite young, studied medicine but did not practice. He spent some years in New York and became quite an eminent chemist. He removed to Waterbury, in this State, was twice elected Mayor of that city, and died in Lee, Mass., in 1868.

Benajah and Caleb Ticknor, brothers of Dr. Luther, were both eminent practitioners, the former as Surgeon in the U. S. Navy, and the latter as a Homœopathist in New York. Caleb wrote several medical works. He died in New York in 1840.

William J. Barry came into town from Hartford, located in Lakeville in 1835, practiced there eleven years quite successfully, and then returned to Hartford, where he died in 1847, much lamented.

William Worden came from Richmond, Mass., located at the Center village, practiced here about seven years, and died in 1853. Dr. Worden had secured a strong hold upon the people here, and was in full practice up to the time of his death..

Benjamin Welch, a native of Norfolk, Ct., commenced practice in Lakeville in 1845, and remained here until his decease in 1874. He, too, was highly esteemed in his profession, and was much beloved, especially by the poor, whom he cheerfully attended.

The preceding physicians are all dead.

Adonijah Strong, son of the late Hon. Martin Strong, born in Salisbury, studied with the late Dr. Luther Ticknor, and is now in practice at Honesdale, Pa.

J. O. Niles practiced in Salisbury about eight years, went into the army (for a few years) about 1861, returned to Salisbury—from whence he went to Schenectady, N. Y., and from thence to Chatham, N. Y.

Samuel P. Church, son of Judge Samuel Church, was born in Salisbury, commenced practice in Derby in 1847, removed to Newburgh, N. Y., in 1857, where he is still actively engaged in his profession.

Elisha W. Cleveland went from Lakeville to New York city in 1826, practiced there thirty years, and returned to Lakeville in 1856, and still resides among us, at the age of seventy-eight.

George Sterling, son of George W. Sterling of Sharon, practiced in town a year or two about 1864.

Dr. J. H. Blodgett practiced in town from 1866 to 1873.

The venerable Moderator, Wm. H. Walton, first chosen to preside over this meeting, was once, I believe, a medical student.

The medical gentlemen now practicing in town, are, William Bissell and John L. Orton located in Lakeville, and Bradford J. Thompson at Salisbury Center.

Henry M. Knight came into town from Stafford Springs, and commenced practice in 1851, with Dr. Benjamin Welch. While I deem it inappropriate to make extended remarks in relation to the living representatives of any profession, I must be permitted to depart somewhat from this rule in the case of Dr. Knight. His name is so intimately connected with the establishment of a humane institution in this town, in which so many of us feel a deep interest, that I cannot record *its* history without connecting a portion of his own with it. While engaged in his profession, he conceived the idea of establishing a school for the improvement of imbecile children. In 1855, while representing this town in the General Assembly, that body was induced to appoint a Commission to ascertain the number and condition of that unfortunate class in the State. That Commission, of which the Doctor was an efficient member, reported to the next succeeding Legislature. The impression produced upon that body was such as to induce the belief that a school of the kind would be sustained in part, at least, by State aid.

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In 1858 the Doctor commenced a school for the purpose indicated above, in the house formerly occupied by the late Judge Church, with a single and not very promising pupil. Gradually the number of pupils increased, and there was such evident improvement in their condition that the Doctor determined to submit them to an examination before the General Assembly. In due time, with meagre aid from the State, and more from his friends, he was enabled in 1863 to erect a more suitable building for his school purposes, which, within three years past, has been enlarged, so that now, in the nineteenth year from the commencement, he is enabled to accommodate more than one hundred pupils, having nearly that number now in the institution. The State has never been very liberal in support of this institution, although from time to time aid has been granted towards the construction of buildings, and in aid of indigent pupils. Legislative committees have annually visited the school for several years past, and have, I believe, uniformly recommended its support by the State.

Both the town and the State are indebted to the indomitable perseverance of Dr. Knight, for the success of this institution, which does honor to his heart and is a credit to the town.

The location of this institution is unsurpassed for salubrity and beauty, by any other in the State.

Other medical gentlemen have represented us abroad, with whose history, however, I am not familiar.

The political interests of the town have been represented in the State Senate at five different sessions since 1841, viz. : by Hon. John H. Hubbard in 1847 and 1851, by Charles E. Botsford in 1857, by Geo. Coffing in 1861, and by Pliny L. Barton in 1873.

The following gentlemen have been members of the House of Representatives since 1841 :

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1842—William P. Russell. | 1860—George Coffing. |
| “ Wm. H. Walton. | “ Horace Landon. |
| 1843—Samuel C. Scoville. | 1861—Wm. P. Burrall. |
| “ Roger Averill. | “ Silas B. Moore. |
| 1844—No choice. | 1862—Silas B. Moore. |
| 1845—Robert N. Fuller. | “ Geo. Wood. |
| 1846—Horace Hollister. | 1863—Leonard Richardson. |
| “ Albert Moore. | “ Peter Friss. |
| 1847—Amos L. Patterson. | 1864—Lorenzo Tupper. |
| “ Wm. H. Walton. | “ Albert Sellick. |
| 1848—Donald J. Warner. | 1865—Frederick A. Walton. |
| “ Horatio Ames. | “ George Landon. |
| 1849—William Bushnell. | 1866—D. J. Warner. |
| “ Leonard Richardson. | “ John Wardwell. |
| 1850—Horatio Ames. | 1867—Norman Spurr. |
| “ Schuyler Pratt. | “ Goodrich N. Gibbs. |
| 1851—Nathaniel Benedict. | 1868—Jonathan P. McNeil. |
| “ Wm. H. Barnum. | “ James Van Denzen. |
| 1852—Milton Hubbard. | 1869—Pliny L. Barton. |
| “ Pliny L. Barton. | “ Erastus D. Goodwin. |
| 1853—James S. Ball. | 1870—J. G. Landon. |
| “ John H. Russell. | “ Sidney P. Ensign. |
| 1854—John H. Russell. | 1871—Wm. H. Walton, Jr. |
| “ Wm. A. Crowel. | “ Henry Woodworth. |
| 1855—Charles E. Botsford. | 1872—John R. Ward. |
| “ Henry M. Knight. | “ H. P. Harris. |
| 1856—Peter P. Everts. | 1873—Daniel Pratt. |
| “ James Landon. | “ Geo. B. Clark. |
| 1857—Lot Norton. | 1874—Martin Harris. |
| “ Martin Harris. | “ Milo B. Richardson. |
| 1858—Charles E. Botsford. | 1875—John P. Walton. |
| “ James Ensign. | “ C. R. Morris. |
| 1859—James Landon. | 1876—Robert Ball. |
| “ James H. Barnum. | “ O. Benjamin. |

Among gentlemen who have held honorable positions in our own and other communities, who have not already been alluded to in one or the other of the professions, and who had their birth in Salisbury, I may mention Prof. Albert E. Church, son of the late Hon. Samuel Church—who was educated at the U. S. Military Academy at West Point—where he was graduated in 1828. In 1838 he was appointed Professor of Mathematics, which position he still holds after nearly forty years of service—proof beyond question of the value of his services. Professor Church has published four mathematical works. He still claims to be a citizen of Salisbury—having from his majority been in the service of the government, he has gained no residence elsewhere.

George W. Holley, educated in part at West Point, but unable to continue his duties there on account of his deafness, has been a member of the New York Legislature, is the author of a work on Niagara, and has written extensively for the public press. He is a resident of Niagara Falls, where he has resided for many years.

Hon. W. H. Barnum, though not a professional gentleman, has not only represented the town in the General Assembly, but has also been a member of the House of Representatives in Congress for some nine years, and is at present a member of the United States Senate.

The following gentlemen, natives of this town, have represented other towns in this State in the General Assembly since 1841 :

1850-58-62—George W. Peet for Canaan.

1852—Chauncey Reed for Sharon.

1857 and 1864—Fitch Landon for Sharon.

1865—F. N. Holley for Wolcottville.

1865—N. E. Wood for North Canaan.

1866—N. M. Brown for North Canaan.

1869—E. J. Reed for Sharon.

1869—J. S. Wheeler for Colebrook.

1866 and 1868—Egbert Bartlett for Derby.

1870—Lyman Brewster for Danbury.

The list of town officers for a generation past, is of course too numerous to record here. The magistrates who have been most frequently called upon as "*trying Justices*" so called, have been Robert N. Fuller and John H. Russell, both deceased, and Lorenzo Tupper, James Ensign and Andrew J. Spurr.

James Ensign has been County Surveyor for some years past, and is still in office. Since 1841, John G. Mitchell, Robert N. Fuller, Albert Moore and Silas Moore, have each held the office of Judge of Probate, in the order named—the latter still holds the office. Daniel Pratt has held the office of Town Clerk since 1863, and still acts in that capacity. His predecessors since 1841 have been, Roger Averill for five years, Robert N. Fuller for one year, D. J. Warner for eight years, Newton L. Dexter for four years, Henry J. Reed, who died soon after his appointment, and D. J. Warner was appointed to fill his place. Henry Hubbard filled the office four years.

The manufacture of iron in various forms, has been one of the leading industries of the town from its earliest settlement, and without going back to the period of our Revolution, when cannon were cast here for the service of

The first of these is the
 fact that the system is
 not self-sufficient. It
 requires a constant supply
 of raw materials and
 energy. This is a major
 problem for the system
 as a whole.

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both the army and navy of the United States ; and without referring again to iron masters who have been particularly alluded to in our centennial history, I may and do refer with pride and pleasure to some of those who have given an impetus to our prosperity as a town in this department of industry since that period. Of those who have passed from among us within the last generation, I recall the names of John C. Coffing, Milo Barnum, Lee Canfield, Leonard Richardson, Nathaniel Church, Newman Holley, Samuel C. Scoville, Robert Bostwick, Geo. Coffing, Horatio Ames.

Among those who are still living but who have retired from this branch of business, the names of A. and S. Moore, Wm. C. Sterling and John H. Coffing, occur to me. Mr. Albert Moore and Mr. Sterling have passed respectively the ages of seventy-eight and eighty-two, while our respected townsman, Horace Landon, Esq., remains in active business at the ripe age of nearly eighty years.

Others of our townsmen actively engaged in this industry in town and elsewhere, are Hon. Wm. H. Barnum, Samuel S. Robbins, George Landon, George Church, J. and C. Scoville, and Frederick Miles. Among their products are car wheels. These of a superior quality are extensively manufactured by the Barnum & Richardson Co., at Lime Rock. They are so extensively used in the country that there are but few of us who travel that do not find ourselves borne along over almost any part of our railway system on Salisbury car wheels.

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Our iron masters of the present day, however, are chiefly makers of pig iron.

The manufacture of wrought iron in its various branches, once so important a business in town, has become, I believe, entirely extinct, or nearly so, within a comparatively few years. Anchors, chain cables, and musket iron, car and locomotive axles, heavy screws for cotton and other presses, and a great variety of merchant and machinery iron, were manufactured at Mt. Riga, at the Center, Lime Rock and Falls Village. Very large and superior wrought iron cannon were made at Ames' works at Falls Village, during the late war, and were sold to the war department. The great anchors that were furnished for the two war frigates built in New York for the Greeks, in their struggle for independence in their war of 1821, were made at Mt. Riga. The musket iron and railroad axles of various kinds, so extensively manufactured a few years since, have been nearly superseded by the use of Bessimer steel. The manufacture of this steel has been largely introduced into this country by a Salisbury engineer, who learned the process in England, and who has built some of the most extensive steel works in this country.* He is now President of the "American Association of Mining Engineers," and is still actively engaged in his profession.

The principal *improvements* that have been made in our manufactures, within the period since 1841, have been the

*Alexander L. Holley.

The first of these is the fact that the
 government has been unable to secure
 the necessary funds to carry out its
 policy of non-interference in the
 internal affairs of the country. This
 has led to a situation where the
 government is unable to pay its
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extension of the car wheel business, and the works of the Barnard Hardware Company, both located at Lime Rock. The erection of cutlery works by A. H. Holley, in Lakeville, in 1844, and now carried on by the Holley Manufacturing Company, and the manufacture of woolen and other fabrics by the Washinee Company, at the Centre. These establishments have all accomplished their purpose in producing excellent work, but they have not all been equally successful in a pecuniary point of view.

Our agriculturists have not fallen behind the surrounding communities in their various occupations, and have contributed their efforts toward maintaining the reputation of the town as one of the best farming towns in the county, if not in the State.

The committee appointed by the General Assembly in 1732 to examine "the colony lands west of the 'Ousatic' river," and lay out a township in the northern section thereof, reported "six lakes estimated to contain two thousand acres, and a rough waste mountain in the northeast corner of said township estimated to contain four thousand acres, the remainder they thought would accommodate a sufficient number of inhabitants for a town.

Our mining interests were greatly extended during the war of the rebellion, and were sources of wealth. But for the past few years they have experienced the depressing influences of previous excessive production, although they are still wrought to a very considerable extent.

The Salisbury Savings Society, located at Lakeville, is

another of our institutions, brought into existence since our centennial history was written, and has proved to be as beneficial as it is popular. It was organized in 1848, and Walter R. Whittlesey was elected its first treasurer. He was succeeded in 1865 by Thomas L. Norton, who still holds the office.

A banking firm has also been established at Lakeville, under the name of Robbins, Burrall & Co., which has proved to be a source of great convenience to our business community.

The Iron Bank, which was chartered in May, 1847, is virtually a Salisbury institution, although it is located on the Canaan side of the Housatonic river. The holders of a majority of the capital stock, and a majority of its Directors, as well as its Presidents, up to the present time with one exception, were Salisbury men at the time of their election. William H. Walton, Esq., first President, was chosen in 1847; Lee Canfield succeeded Walton in 1854, A. H. Holley succeeded Canfield in 1860, W. P. Burrall succeeded Holley in July, 1862, Leonard Richardson succeeded Burrall in January, 1863, Augustus Miles succeeded Richardson in July, 1863, Geo. W. Peet succeeded Miles in July, 1864, and is still holding that office. Mr. Randall, the present Cashier, has held that office about twenty-four of the twenty-nine years of the bank's existence.

The first newspaper established in town, and which is still successfully conducted, was started by J. L. Pease,

who came into town from Lee, Mass. The first number of the paper, *The Connecticut Western News*, was issued July 14, 1871.

The construction of the Connecticut Western Railroad, one of the most important contributions to the business interests, as well as to the facilities for communication ever established in this vicinity, not only for Salisbury but for all North Western Connecticut, is more indebted for its organization to Salisbury than to any other town on its line. We concede to other towns active and efficient aid in the procurement of its charter, and in liberal subscriptions to its stock, but the efficient work of its organization began here. The contract for its construction was made in 1869, and the first train over the road, (except construction trains,) was an excursion to Poughkeepsie from Hartford, in December, 1871.

Our educational interests have kept pace with those of surrounding communities, and are decidedly in advance of what they were five and thirty years ago ; more pains have been taken to secure educated and efficient teachers ; greater facilities have been furnished for the acquirement of an education, and our public schools are not only free but attendance is compulsory. We have no institutions for education higher than the common school, except two or three select schools of which favorable reports are given. Our school houses are a great improvement upon those of even a quarter of a century since, and are generally a credit to the town. On the whole, Mr. Moderator,

I think that our children are better taught in the district schools than those adults are whom we endeavor annually to instruct in reading in our Town room.

The Roman Catholics in this vicinity have erected a beautiful and convenient church edifice at Lakeville within the past eighteen months, which does credit to their taste, and which we hope and trust will have a healthful influence upon all who worship there. The temperance reform which they have instituted has already been productive of good.

The order of "Good Templars," established at Lakeville, numbers about one hundred members and is in a flourishing condition; T. L. Norton, Esq., is the presiding officer. The object is the promotion of temperance.

The war of the rebellion was *not* an institution of Salisbury origin. As it occurred, however, within the life time of the present generation, and as it was one of the most gigantic and causeless of modern times, and having been suppressed also, by as brave and patriotic a people as ever drew the sword in defence of liberty and law, of home and country, it is proper that it should be referred to even here in our limited community. It demands a record indeed if for no other reason than to testify to posterity the efforts and sacrifices which were made on our part to transmit to them an unimpaired union. Salisbury did its full share in the accomplishment of this work, having sent to the army three hundred and fifty-three men, of whom fifty-three laid down their lives

either on the battle fields of Olustee, Petersburg, or Drury's Bluff, Port Hudson, Murfreesborough, Deep Bottom and Cold Harbor, or died of wounds or disease contracted in the service. As far as this feeble effort of mine will avail, the names of these patriotic men shall be preserved in the archives of the town, and transmitted to coming generations, who will follow our example, and forever hold in grateful remembrance, their deeds and their memories. *Their* names alone, however, do not constitute the entire roll of honor for our town, but they are the only persons whom we know that sacrificed their lives in the service ; other noble men, equally patriotic and devoted, who escaped with their lives, merit and will receive equal honor with those who fell on the battle fields. Their names already form a part of our recorded history.

The following is a list of the dead referred to above :—
 Orin H. Knight, Charles Caul, P. Ostrander, James Ostrander, Adam Ostrander, Monroe Whiteman, Amos Woodin, Robert W. Bragg, Edmond Hickey, Ezra B. Morris, Walter C. Sparks, Ruben R. Speed, Henry Volker, Jacob F. Rapp, Chester A. Johnson, John Lapham, G. W. Mansfield, Guerdon Davidson, Daniel Glaren, John W. Sumner, Henry S. Wheeler, Joseph Hooper, Barnard Woodhead, Aaron E. Babcock, S. W. Wolcott, H. Pitt Bostworth, A. E. Barnes, Peter Finkle, Orville D. Owen, Elisha Cleveland, Owen McNeil, Alfred De Bois, Joseph B. Bond, Egbert F. Nott, Ovid P. Shaw,

Orville O. Blake, Andrew Bull, Andrew W. Durrall, Renslaer McArthur, Egbert Rowe, J. W. Speed, D. Owen, Eben P. Wolcott, Henry S. Wright, J. Melton Bishop, J. Harper Smith, Cornelius Turner, John Brant, Peter Burns, John Donohue, Jourdan Brazee, Henry Surriner, John S. Addison, Charles Brown.

The following persons were elected or promoted to the offices named below :—

Rev. Samuel S. Jarvis, Chaplain, 1st regiment, heavy artillery ; James Hubbard, Brigadier General by brevet, 2d heavy artillery ; Oren H. Knight, Captain, 2d heavy artillery ; William A. Bailey, Chaplain, 28th regiment, Milton Bradley, Quatermaster, Wilfred Matison, Quartermaster, Charles B. Landon, Captain, Joseph Bostwick, 1st Lieutenant, Warren C. Daily, 2d Lieutenant ; E. Lewis Moore, Adjutant, 7th regiment ; Edward S. Hubbard, 2d Lieutenant, 19th regiment ; Joseph Slater, 2d Lieutenant, 11th regiment ; Admatha Bates, 2d Lieutenant Co. L, 2d heavy artillery.

This reference to our late war reminds me of some facts regarding the French war of 1756-7, that were not referred to particularly by Judge Church in his address. As Salisbury has the credit of furnishing its full share of aid in all the wars that have occurred in our country since its settlement, the fact should be stated that at the early period of 1756—one hundred and twenty years ago—we had in this town two well organized military companies, from which “enlistments and impressments” were made

1870
The first of the year was a very dry one, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very hot, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very hot, and the crops were much injured.

The second of the year was a very wet one, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very cold, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very cold, and the crops were much injured.

The third of the year was a very dry one, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very hot, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very hot, and the crops were much injured.

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The sixth of the year was a very wet one, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very cold, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very cold, and the crops were much injured.

from time to time, and requisitions were also made upon Captains to hold their men in readiness to go into service at a moment's notice, who were called "minute men." I have in my possession orders issued chiefly by Colonel Marsh of Litchfield, to Captains Moore and Landon, ordering them from time to time to send men to the northern frontier. They did so not unfrequently, but I do not know in what numbers. The Captain Moore referred to was grandfather of Messrs. Albert and Silas Moore, and Captain Landon was the ancestor of Messrs. Horace and James Landon.

There is abundant evidence, I believe, to establish the fact, that several of the regiments surrendered by General Burgoyne at Saratoga, in our war of the Revolution, were quartered for several days in this town, a part of them at Lakeville, and a part of them on the farm of the Messrs. Moore. One of those soldiers (John Lotz) deserted from one of those regiments, and was for many years an inhabitant of Salisbury, and served as a miller for my grandfather and my father.

And now, my fellow-citizens, having as briefly as seemed compatible with the facts of history, (perhaps too briefly) endeavored to supplement the centennial history of Salisbury as it was given to us by Judge Church, I have only to add in this place that the combined history, even though it may be imperfect, presents us with an array of names and characters of which we may well be proud.

Natives of our own soil, or gentlemen trained among us from early life, have occupied many prominent positions in our own and other States, who have done honor to themselves and to their country. Among the positions thus occupied I recall those of one Secretary of War, three United States Senators and seven Representatives in Congress, three eminent Chief Justices of three different States, four Governors of States at home and abroad, two Lieutenant Governors, many Senators in our own General Assembly, two Presidents and several Professors in colleges, one Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, Military and Naval officers, and several lawyers and clergymen of high repute.*

In contemplating this array of worthy names, a pertinent inquiry suggests itself to my mind in this connection, Shall we continue to send forth men from our town who will dignify the positions they may occupy, and do equal honor to the town with those who have preceded them? Shall we prove to the world that in education and refinement, in social culture, political integrity and sagacity, far reaching and wise plans for the future of our country, we may be able to controvert the oft-repeated assertion, that we are degenerating; that our ancestors were wiser and better than the later generations of men.

*Secretary of War, Peter B. Porter; United States Senators, Nathaniel Chipman, J. S. Johnston; Representatives in Congress, Peter B. Porter, M. Chittenden, G. H. Chapin, T. R. Strong, J. M. Holley, J. H. Hubbard, W. H. Barnum; Governors, Chittenden, Galusha, Skinner, Holley; Lieut. Governors, Holley and Averill; Presidents of Colleges, Holley and Bartlett; Bishop, James.

Have we no reason to apprehend that the corruption and extravagance of the age—the bitterness of party spirit—the want of charity towards each other—the malignity with which candidates for and incumbents of exalted political and social positions are pursued and traduced, will compel the future historian to verify and emphasize the charge of degeneracy?

In connection with this subject, I cannot refrain from giving a short extract from Judge Church's centennial address. He says: "This is not the time nor the proper occasion to indulge in political reflections. But I cannot discharge a duty which I owe to the young men of my native place—the persons with whom, in part, the destinies of the country are soon to be entrusted, without entreating them to divest themselves of party and political prejudices. What is prejudice but an opinion formed without impartial examination? This is a crime, and inexcusable in this age and country. My young friends, never be afraid of bringing preconceived opinions to the test of a patient and disinterested inquiry." "He being dead, yet speaketh," and speaketh wisely.

What he has said is so entirely in consonance with my own feelings, that I cannot refrain from repeating the advice to my young friends of the present day. Indeed I think if he were living now among the scenes that surround us, he would, in view of the frauds and corruptions so prevalent in all ranks, make that advice far more emphatic.

While I too deem it inappropriate to a certain extent to indulge in political reflections on an occasion like this, still I feel in common with every patriotic heart an earnest desire that this glorious union and the best of all forms of government yet devised by human wisdom, should be perpetuated in its purity. I cannot but express my apprehension that its value is not appreciated. The government was not established for a single decade or a single generation, and it cannot long be perpetuated for the benefit of the people unless the people themselves discharge their duties conscientiously; for the character of the government will be what it is made by the action of the people. Hence the propriety, not to say necessity, of attempting to elevate the standard of moral, political and cultured character in those we would select to discharge the responsible functions of official life. As a nation we acknowledge no government in theory superior to our own in wisdom, dignity or forecast. Does our practice correspond with our theory, and incline us to select the purest and ablest of our fellow citizens to discharge the most responsible political duties? As this may be the last opportunity I shall ever have of addressing you, my fellow men, I conjure you by every tie that binds you to your country, by every hope you entertain of its future exaltation and glory, by every desire you cherish of transmitting this noble inheritance of liberty, unimpaired to your children and your children's children, that you guard with jealous care and with an enlightened sense of

duty the purity of the ballot box, the palladium of our liberties.

The preceding details may have wearied your patience, my friends, as they are doubtless familiar to many of you, but to record them is a duty we owe to posterity, whose interest in them will increase as the years roll on. Our mountains, lakes, rocks and brooks will remain without essential change. Our fertile meadows and rugged hill sides may receive higher culture that will change their aspect somewhat. Our villages may be enlarged and beautified, and perhaps multiplied, but the actors in these scenes will sink into their graves generation after generation. Hence the duty of each to record its own history, that their names and deeds may not pass from the memories of men. Our beautiful scenery, and healthful climate, may attract people of taste and culture to our pleasant villages, but they will be retained amongst us only by good order, and social elevation in our own communities. The opening of the Centennial year, and the formation of Improvement Societies, have given an impulse to the taste and enterprise of our citizens, that is highly commendable, and we may reasonably hope that many a heart will be warmed toward us in the coming years, for the grateful shade that our hundreds of newly planted elms will throw over happy homes, play grounds, and streets.

You will pardon me now, I trust, if I devote a few moments to our national history, as the unusual occasion seems to demand a recognition of the nation's centennial

anniversary. In doing this, I may trespass upon the domain of the friend who is to speak after me, but I should do violence to my own love of country, and to my pride in our centennial, if I were to omit all reference to this notable day.

One hundred years ago the few and feeble states then existing within our present national limits, declared their independence of one of the proudest and most powerful governments on earth. That declaration cost those states a seven years' war, in which they suffered and sacrificed much treasure, and some of the best blood of the land. It was a *common* sacrifice, however, which cemented dis-severed colonies into one glorious union of states, around which a galaxy of other states has been gathered, still more glorious. Their numbers are thus augmented nearly three fold, all of which are united under that flag that now commands the respect of all the nations of the earth. To-day, at our national celebration, only one century removed from that memorable 4th of July, 1776, we are entertaining guests whose many centuries of civilization have not enabled them to surpass us in our contributions to the utilities of our race, or in promoting the interest and in advancing the happiness of mankind. Well may we repeat what was said a half century since, and with more emphasis :

“ Let the loud cannons peal to heaven ;
 Their mingling thunders jar the earth.
 This the proud day to glory given,
 The day that hailed a Nation's birth ”

This is, indeed, the proudest day in our annals if not one of the most remarkable in human history. All the civilized nations of the whole earth, whose civilization is worthy of the name, are through their accredited representatives gathered on the spot where our liberty was proclaimed, and are, with us, this day to witness our progress in all that pertains to the national prosperity and improvement of the condition of the race. They honor us with their presence, and they gratify us by the exhibition of the diversified products of their skill in ten thousand fabrics wrought out for use, ornament, instruction and amusement. But they honor us still more, in a cordial acknowledgment of our progress in civilization, in arts and arms, as well as in the production of works of the highest utility. Indeed, it should not be deemed an idle boast, nor an undue assumption, to claim that we stand, to-day, the peer of the proudest nations of the earth. This expression is only uttered as an encouragement to ourselves, and to those who may come after us, to perpetuate a form of government, that enables us to present to the world such evidences of prosperity, where freedom of action is guaranteed to every citizen, in any lawful calling of life.

Our national history is *full* of interest, not only for ourselves at the close of our first century, but it has also been among the most remarkable centuries of the world. Empires have risen and perished. Arms and arts have had their triumphs, civilization has reached a higher

plane, and individual men among the nations, occupy more exalted positions in the scale of being, than they ever have done, heretofore. They are not now the mere puppets of Kings and Princes as in earlier days. Neither is it an unwarranted assumption, to say, that our example as a people has had a marked influence upon multitudes of other people, and also, upon many governments of the old world. Affecting England in its wider and more liberal educational policy, France, in its gradual but certain progress towards a republican form of government, Italy in its re-union of its earlier component states under the liberal administration of a Victor Emanuel, Germany with the restoration of its ancient boundaries and higher education, Russia in its abandonment of its serfdom, China and Japan in opening their respective countries to intercourse with the outer world, and the adoption of many of the arts of our advanced life. And last, but by no means least, our own emancipation from Slavery, the one blot on our escutcheon which retarded the progress of a portion of our wide domain, and where brighter prospects are now opening up for that beautiful country, than have ever dawned upon it heretofore. A portion which is yet to become the emancipated Italy of America.

In view of this progress is it undue exultation for us to rejoice that under the benign influence of a kind Providence and the teachings of a wise and noble ancestry, we have been enabled as in the examples referred to, to exert such a happy influence in elevating and improving the

condition of our race in other lands? The Republic has encountered perils from without and treachery from within. It has experienced the demoralization of war and the machinations of wicked and ambitious men. It has endured the shock of contending parties in the field and in the forum. It has witnessed the highest excitement in political life, when formidable collisions seemed inevitable, but the good sense of intelligent men, and their confidence in the wise provisions of our noble constitution, have triumphed over all those threatened dangers, and will continue to do so, we trust, to the end. Believing that the awakened attention of the people to a more faithful discharge of their own public as well as private duties, will soon usher in the still better days in store for the nation, I cannot repress the earnest anticipation and belief (which I feel) that a more glorious future awaits us than has been the lot of any people. Thus believing, and casting my eye down through the vista of coming years, I behold in imagination a nation occupying a territory which belts a continent from ocean to ocean, with a broad expanse between widely separated parallels of latitude, covered with an enlightened and cultivated population in possession of all the elements essential to true comfort and greatness. Rich also in agricultural resources, abounding in mineral wealth unequalled in any country, in mind and matter enriched to an extent that has enabled our countrymen in the exercise of their ingenuity and industry to bring the very elements into

subservience to their use in almost every department of human industry. With such a country, such a population, such educational facilities, such resources in mineral, agricultural and manufacturing wealth, what may we not hope for in the future material interests of our country?

With positions of honor lofty enough to gratify the highest ambition, and accessible to any one who has the character and influence to win them, may we not hope that these high places shall be attainable only through a moral and intellectual standard, which shall be raised higher than any that has yet been set for our attainment?

With hearts full of gratitude that we are enabled to leave a record so honorable, both local and national, at the close of our first century, may we not hope that in the exercise of high and honorable motives in the discharge of our duties, public and private, with the blessing of the Almighty Ruler of the Nations, we may be enabled to present to the world at the close of our second century the fairest page in human history.

ERRATA.

Page 4, 2d line, read "address" for "one"; page 6th, 1st line, read "leaving" for "having"; page 8, 9th line, omit 1st word, "and"; page 13, 7th line from bottom, omit letter "a" before Congregational, and read "clergymen" instead of "clergyman"; page 23, "N. E. Ward" instead of "N. E. Wood"; page 20th, 8th line, read "B. S." instead of "B. J. Thompson."

A D D E N D A.

Rev. Edmund S. Janes and his brother came from Sheffield with their parents in 1812. They attended the district schools of this town for a few years, and subsequently advanced their education, each of them by teaching some six years. Edmund S. entered the Christian Ministry in 1830. In 1840, he was elected financial secretary of the American Bible Society, and in 1844 was elected Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In the course of his ministry he received the respective degrees of Doctor of Medicine, Law, and Divinity.

David Lyman was born near the Center, was admitted to the Bar of this County in 1841, practiced law some five years, and then entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he still remains.

Jonathan T. Norton, son of Henry S. Norton, studied law with D. J. Warner, Esq., was admitted to the Bar in this County, practiced a short time in Cornwall, and then removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., where he now resides.

William Norton, brother of the above, is now practicing law with Judge Treat of Bridgeport.

J. Newton Dexter read law in Salisbury with D. J. Warner, Esq., entered the army during the late rebellion,

subsequently resumed the study of the law, was admitted to the Bar in this County, and is now practicing in Waverly, N. Y.

Milton J. Warner, son of Noadiah Warner, graduated at Williams College, read law with D. J. Warner, and now practices in Waverly, N. Y.

James L. Orr was born in Hudson, N. Y., came into town quite young, and was educated by the late Albert Bushnell. He read law with the late Hon. John H. Hubbard, was admitted to the Bar in this County, practiced a few years in Sharon, from whence he removed to Michigan City. After a few years practice there, returned to and died in Salisbury.

John G. Reid, son of Rev. Adam Reid, read law with D. J. Warner, admitted to the Bar in this County, practiced a short time in Kent, in this County. He entered the army during the rebellion, where he distinguished himself as a brave soldier. He is now in practice in Chicago.

George L. Hubbell read law with D. J. Warner, Esq., practiced in New Haven, removed to Davenport, Iowa, where he is now in practice.

Henry and Daniel Smith, sons of Samuel Smith, were both born in Salisbury. Both were able preachers in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Henry the elder still lives in Canaan, Columbia County, N. Y. Daniel filled several important stations in some of our principal cities, and was quite an author. He died some years since.

Alanson Reed, son of the late Merwin Reed, was also a preacher of considerable ability in the M. E. Church.

Dr. Gordon C. Spencer, born in town in 1789, practiced in Jefferson Co., N. Y., and died in Watertown, in that County, in 1859.

At the close of the Governor's address, the following Centennial Hymn, composed and written by Mrs. A. H. HOLLEY, was sung:

I.

Father of nations, God on high,
We raise to Thee our fervent cry,
As we before Thee waiting stand,
In temple fashioned by Thy hand.

II.

We come to bless Thee for the past,
That o'er this land Thy shield hath cast
Protection, guidance, strength and power,
Through the long century's passing hour.

III.

With joyous hymn and cannon's voice,
On this proud day do we rejoice,
Beseeching, Lord, that we may be,
Still strong and powerful, brave and free.

IV.

Strong in God's power and arm of might,
Brave in the consciousness of right,
Free from the chains of wrong and sin,
God's warriors in the fight to win.

V.

When coming centuries shall lay down
The burden of their years' renown,
Lord, in the future as in the past,
Be with us, long as time shall last.

After this hymn, and while the cannon was booming out its twelve o'clock guns, the audience was invited to the repast at the tables near by. After dinner, the afternoon exercises were opened by music by the band, when DR. KNIGHT read the following original poem:

Thou grand old mount, Tocconue!
Since when Almighty power
First called thee forth from chaos,
To stand, a guardian tower,
Sentinel o'er all around,
The silent ages, passing,
Have wrought with Nature's skill
The beauty of these valleys,

Fit place for man to dwell.
 Wild beasts have roamed upon thee ;
 The eagle built his nest ;
 The savage in his freedom
 Stood on thy highest crest,
 And, looking on the picture
 Spread out so clear below,
 Thought that the happy hunting grounds
 No brighter scene could show.
 Perchance his thoughts went upward,
 And dwelt on that High Power,
 Which covered o'er the world beneath
 With beauteous tree and flower.
 And thou, Wononscopomoc,
 With all thy sisters fair,
 For ages had reflected
 This beauty, rich and rare,
 Before our fathers saw thee,
 And thankfully adored
 The source of all thy loveliness,
 Which could such grace afford.
 Though driven by oppression
 A wilderness to find,
 It took away all sorrow
 At leaving home behind,
 (Like Jews in sight of Canaan)
 To see this goodly land.
 They came to found a colony
 With right to worship God ;
 In matters of conviction
 They bowed to no man's nod ;
 But in all matters civil
 Obeyed King George the Third,
 Until in scorn of common rights
 Their prayers were never heard.
 Then, when the boom of cannon
 Proclaimed from Bunker's hill
 The call to join and fight him,
 They answered, Aye, we will !
 In the war of Revolution
 This town took no mean part ;
 It furnished many " hearts of oak "

When the future days looked dark.

Twenty-second day of August
 Seventeen hundred seventy-four,
 Was a proud day for Salisbury,
 And rich, ripe fruit it bore.
 Our fathers, in town meeting,
 Discussed the oppressive acts
 Of the sordid British Parliament
 In its tea and paper tax,
 And Resolved "its spirit dangerous,"
 Both "partial and absurd,"
 Approved "call for a Congress"
 And pledged to use the sword.
 They sent of men, one hundred,
 To help on the good cause,
 And establish "once forever"
 Their right to make the laws.
 The famous "Sheldon's Cavalry"
 Was mainly from this town,
 THE FIRST WHICH JOINED THE ARMY!
 It won a great renown.
 Our mines produced material,
 Our streams afforded power,
 Our citizens the labor,
 To smelt and mould our ore
 Into cannon for the Navy,
 With shot and shell a store.
 And when the war was over,
 The soldiers returned home,
 The people, in town meeting,
 Pronounced the work "well done."
 Through trying times of poverty
 Which war on them imposed,
 They "Resolved" to "maintain harmony"
 And obey all righteous laws.
 With years of peace, came plenty,
 True Virtue's sure reward;
 For nearly one whole century,
 I've nothing to record
 Of special note.
 Time passed in hard employ
 In shop, or on the farm;
 The boys were kept too busy
 To wander into harm.

In clothing made of homespun
 The daughters learned to spin,
 For, by home manufacture
 Their dresses they must win.
 The mothers did full duty
 In work of the household,
 Made healthy by hard labor,
 "Strong, self-reliant, bold."
 In form, like royal Juno,
 In mind, Minerva wise,
 The mothers of New England
 Had hearts of largest size.

The slave power o'er our land
 Its darkening shadow threw,
 And loud was its demand,
 And fierce its threatening grew.
 When the Nation, with strong voice,
 Declared its love for freedom,
~~Proclaimed the~~ power of choice,
 Electing Abraham Lincoln,
 The demagogues of slavery
 Announced themselves secesh,
 And boasted that our temple
 Of liberty, they would crush.
 When the nation's noble martyr,
 Who knew our nation's need,
 Asked for our men, and money,
 We gave, and bid "God speed."
 No politics or party
 Kept back our rich, or poor;
 They went, in answer to the call,
 "Three hundred thousand more."
 And ever, through the conflict,
 We gave our best, our all;
 One tenth of all our people
 Responded to the call.
 We have no massive shaft,
 In future days to tell
 The battles, where our sons
 And glorious brothers fell.
 Our children yet to come,
 Will say we are not wise;

'TIS WORTH THE POOR REWARD,
 To men who gave their lives
 To save our land for freedom.
 Come, fathers, brothers, all,
 On this Centennial day,
 Let us recall their deeds
 And valor, as we may.
 What better work were wrought
 Out of our marble fine,
 Than to imprint their names
 A record for all time.

O Thou great God of Nations,
 We worship Thee to day;
 We thank Thee that Thy goodness
 Has led us all our way.
 Our fathers loved Thy Kingdom,
 And trusted in Thy word;
 They asked that we, their children,
 Might live for truth, and God.
 So may our children love Thee
 In the ages yet to come,
 And they, and we, be gathered
 Into Thy Heavenly Home.

The following letters were read by LOT NORTON, Esq., Chairman of the Centennial Commission.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 17, 1876.

LOT NORTON, Esq., Chairman,

DEAR SIR:—Accept many thanks for your kind invitation, in behalf of the Centennial Commission, to be present at the Centennial Celebration in my native town, on the fourth of July next.

I could have no greater pleasure than to be with you on that interesting occasion, but an imperative duty to be in Philadelphia, at that time, with my pupils, the corps of cadets of the U. S. military academy, will deprive me of it.

Trusting that your celebration will be eminently successful, I am,

Truly yours,

A. E. CHURCH,

(Professor of Mathematics.)

1. The first part of the paper
 is devoted to a general
 introduction of the subject
 and to a brief review of
 the literature on the
 subject. The second part
 is devoted to a detailed
 description of the
 experimental work.

The third part of the paper
 is devoted to a discussion
 of the results of the
 experimental work. The
 fourth part of the paper
 is devoted to a summary
 of the results of the
 experimental work. The
 fifth part of the paper
 is devoted to a summary
 of the results of the
 experimental work.

The sixth part of the paper
 is devoted to a summary
 of the results of the
 experimental work.

The seventh part of the paper
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The ninth part of the paper
 is devoted to a summary
 of the results of the
 experimental work.

The tenth part of the paper
 is devoted to a summary
 of the results of the
 experimental work.

NEW YORK, June 12, 1876.

LOT NORTON, ESQ.,

DEAR SIR:—Your invitation to be present at the Centennial Celebration in Salisbury, on the 4th proximo, is received. It would give me great pleasure to meet my old friends and fellow-citizens on that highly interesting occasion, could I consistently do so. Sickness in my family, and pressing official duties compel me to deny myself that pleasure.

Desiring and praying that the Celebration may promote the social, patriotic and religious welfare of the town,

I am, truly yours,

E. S. JANES.

(Senior Bishop of the M. E. Church.)

DANBURY, CONN., June 24, 1876.

LOT NORTON, ESQ.,

MY DEAR SIR:—I received by due course of mail, your invitation to be present at the Centennial Celebration of the 4th of July, at Salisbury.

* * * It would surely give me pleasure to unite with the people of my native town in celebrating this approaching anniversary.

I recall with great pleasure the many occasions in which I have joined with them in former years in interesting celebrations. There is, however, mingled with these memories, the sad thought, that most and I may say nearly all, of those with whom I enjoyed them, have passed away. The places they occupied are filled by others. * * * *

While inclination would lead me to Salisbury, duty will detain me in Danbury. I must therefore, though reluctantly, decline the invitation you extend to me.

Very respectfully and truly yours,

ROGER AVERILL.

(Ex-Lieutenant Governor.)

BOSTON, MASS., June 29, 1876.

LOT NORTON, ESQ., and associate:—

Many thanks for your kind invitation to participate in the Centennial Celebration in your town.

Though I have been absent forty years, yet any thing which, like your invitation, reminds me of my native mountains and native air, the unrivaled scenery of my native town and its vicinity, awakens most refreshing and delightful impressions.

It would afford me very great pleasure to participate with you in the exercises of the approaching celebration; but duties elsewhere put it out of my power. * * * *

With a son's affectionate greeting,

REV. JOSEPH PETTEE.

JUNE 26, 1876.

MR. NORTON,

DEAR SIR:—Appreciating fully the kind remembrance that has extended to me an invitation to a Centennial Celebration, in the town of my nativity and long residence, I cannot forbear at least returning my heartfelt thanks. The weight of nearly four-score years, while rendering it impossible for me to be present with you in person, will not prevent my spirit going out to meet on that occasion, the kind friends of former years, and the children of those with whom I loved to associate.

No lapse of time, no intervening distance can diminish the love I hold to the dear hills and vallies, lakes and streams, that make *dear* old Salisbury the brightest, dearest spot on earth. There I spent my early and mature years; in her sacred soil rests dear kindred and friends, and there I expect my dust will soon mingle with theirs, and I enjoy the blessed hope that *then* my spirit will be among the blood-washed throng.

Hoping that the future of Salisbury may be as rich in men and women of true worth, as has been the past,

I am yours most truly,

MRS. ALMIRA S. LEE.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 27, 1876.

LOT NORTON, ESQ.,

DEAR SIR:—Please accept my thanks for the invitation to celebrate in Salisbury the one hundredth anniversary of our National Independence. I deeply regret that the state of my health will prevent my attendance; but shall be with old friends in spirit on that day, fervently wishing it may be in all respects a grand impressive time, and a stand-point from which to draw fresh inspirations of patriotism for the future, from the history of the past.

With highest regards to yourself, and those you represent,

I am respectfully yours,

HENRY BENTON.

ELWOOD, N. J., June 30, 1876.

DEAR SIR:—In reply to the invitation to be present at the Celebration of the fourth of July in Salisbury, I would not need to assure you of my thanks for the note. I can only express my regret that I am unable to be there and enjoy the festivities of the occasion.

It would be a great pleasure to meet the many older persons whom I have known from my earliest years, to see those younger than myself, that I would recognize, as well as to spend even a few hours with the few of my own age, who might be present. * * * * I hope her mountains and hills may ever inspire a noble love of independent free-

dom of opinion, her rocks fix a spirit of true and unwavering integrity, her lakes find their counterpart in souls reflecting the light of the Sun of Righteousness, and her streams of beneficence always flow onward for the relief of the needy and distressed wherever found.

With kind regards, as ever,

Yours, &c.

(Rev.)

E. WHITTLESEY.

BETHANY, June 24, 1876.

LOT NORTON, ESQ., Chairman,

Your highly esteemed favor of invitation came speedily to hand. I thank you for it. To unite with patriots of my native town in celebrating our hundredth anniversary would be to me the utmost high of my ambition. But standing as I am on the ashes of human ambition, in great feebleness, I must decline the honor. * * * *

Dear sir, I have the honor to be yours, with many thanks and kind regards for the Centennial Commission.

P. BUSHNELL.

MR. GEORGE W. HOLLEY, of Niagara, had been requested to respond for the returned emigrants, but owing to the lateness of the hour, omitted in delivery a portion of the following response:

MR. MODERATOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—

I have had no opportunity to confer with my fellow emigrants with reference to the response to be made to the cordial welcome and salutation given to us in your name, by the orator of the day. But I am sure I cannot err in thanking you as cordially, in behalf of each one of them, for the kind invitation to join you in commemorating the centennial return of this auspicious day. No century since the first which heralded the advent of Christianity, has been so signally distinguished by illustrious characters and grand events, as the one you now celebrate. Most heartily we thank you, for recalling us to our native town on this most interesting occasion; for bringing us back to these towering mountains, these wooded hills, these sweeping vales, these cool and sparkling streams, these emerald lakes, these verdant meads, these fruitful fields, which were so familiar and dear to us in life's morning time. They were familiar and dear to us *then*; they are *less* familiar but *more* dear to us *now*. As we travel down life's lengthening journey, through whatever chance or change of joy or sorrow, ease or toil, success or failure, triumph or defeat; whate'er our lot, where'er we roam, our first best country ever is at home.

"E'en though its withered hopes around it fall,
Like faded wreaths in some forsaken hall,
Still o'er the waste of sorrow unforget,
Green and unfading blooms that hallowed spot."

My friends, we have had the history, the poetry, the patriotism of the occasion, all admirably presented to us. If time permitted, I would like to present to you somewhat of the *humor* of the fathers, who were not all of that strict, austere, unsmiling, *unfakable* nature and temperament, with which they are traditionally credited by their successors. And even though the day is waning, I cannot resist the temptation to cite some examples of it.

Your poet has referred to Capt. Sheldon, who held a commission in Col. Stoddard's troop of cavalry, the first raised for the Revolutionary war. On their way to Albany to join the northern army they bivouacked the first night at Claverack, near the Hudson river. The next morning, at parade, Col. Stoddard promulgated certain regulations for the government of the troop, one of which prohibited the utterance of profane language. Part of the penalty for violating this order was, that a specified portion of the offender's pay should be forfeited for each offence. Among the troopers were two brothers named Owen, energetic, wiry, resolute men—and both stuttered in their speech. As all the members of the troop had grown up, boys and men, together, there was but slight appreciation among them of the requirements of military discipline, and when the rule as to profane swearing was read, the elder brother called out from the ranks "I s-s-sa-say, Col. S-s-st-stoddard, s-s-su-suppose a man s-s-s-wears out more'n his p-p-pay, do you m-m-make him *p-p-pay anything back?*" Later in the war, two younger brothers joined the army, and were stationed at West Point and opposite. The old father died and left the aged widow without "help" to take care of her small homestead. Leaving it in charge of a neighbor, she walked to Cold Spring, to ask the release of one of her sons. The case was made known to Gen. Washington, who sent a messenger to bring her to his office. He greeted her kindly, stated that he was glad to be able to restore one of her sons to her, living, and that he would be discharged and sent home; then giving her five dollars he withdrew. The good woman was so impressed with the dignity and goodness of the Commander-in-Chief, that the aid-de-camp coming in soon after with her son, found her in a fainting condition. The elder brother died some years since in the interior of the State of New York, at the age of 105 years.

There were some weak men among the clergy in those days. Parson —, who officiated at Barkhampstead, exchanged with Parson —, of Salisbury, where a carding machine—one of the mechanical wonders of the time—had recently been put in operation. The good Barkhamp-

steadier, after getting through, in his second morning prayer, with the old and new Testament, the Egyptian, Persian, Greek and Roman empires, and so down to modern times and recent improvements, referred to the new labor-saving machine as follows: "Oh! Lord, when Thou lookest around on the works of nature and art, *how must thou be surprised when Thou see'st a carding machine!*" Some of the good deacons of the time, more zealous than wise, were often puzzled by the apparently strange dispensations of Providence. One of them who lived in the pleasant valley of the Salmon Kill, had a choice piece of interval land on which he had, one year, a thrifty crop of young corn. An extraordinary down-pour of rain one Saturday night covered it with gravel and pebbles. The next morning, as the "hired man" was going to an adjoining pasture to catch the horses to go to church, the deacon went along with him to look at the corn. His sorrow was great and, pointing to the horses quietly grazing near by, he said to the hired man, "I have driven those old grey horses to meetin' every Sunday regular for twenty years, and now, *oh, Lord! look at that!*"

A Colebrook deacon fell in with two others from North and South Canaan, all on horse-back, going to attend consociation at Litchfield. Naturally enough, their discourse was about their ministers. North Canaan said his was "famous for *exhortin'*;" South Canaan that his was "remarkable for *consolin'* in cases of affliction." Colebrook said he did not "know as his minister was anything particular at *consolin'* or *exhortin'*, but that he was '*stornary*' on rain."

Many of our younger people have probably noticed the marble tablet over the front door of the Episcopal church at the Centre, with a single letter, a capital S, cut on it, and have queried what it could mean. The following explanation has been given. It was intended to cut the name "St. John's Church" on the tablet, and old Billy K——, who had had a little experience in lettering, undertook the task. After finishing the S, he descended the ladder to get a dram, having a 'weakness' for that indulgence. This weakness was so overcoming that he was never able to finish the work. On being remonstrated with by Chief-Justice Church, senior warden, for being so disrespectful to St. John, old Billy, in his semi-inebriate tone replied, "N-n-never mind about that, Judge; *I-I-I'll make it right with him when I see him!*"

But, my friends, the westering sun reminds us that the day as well as the century is drawing to a close. It has been pleasant for her emigrant children to join you this day, and with filial pride, affection and respect, to offer new homage to our common mother, to weave new wreaths for her brow, to lay fresh garlands upon her altars, to sing new praises to her honored name, and to exchange heart-felt greetings with her children gathered here. But while we exchange these cordial greetings with the

The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the
theoretical aspects of the problem. It is shown that the problem is
essentially a problem of the theory of differential equations. The
main results of the paper are obtained in the second part. It is
shown that the problem is solvable in the case of a certain class
of functions. The third part is devoted to the construction of the
solution. It is shown that the solution can be constructed in the
form of a series. The fourth part is devoted to the study of the
properties of the solution. It is shown that the solution is unique
and that it satisfies certain conditions. The fifth part is devoted to
the study of the asymptotic properties of the solution. It is shown
that the solution has certain asymptotic properties. The sixth part
is devoted to the study of the numerical properties of the solution.
It is shown that the solution can be calculated numerically. The
seventh part is devoted to the study of the physical properties of
the solution. It is shown that the solution has certain physical
properties. The eighth part is devoted to the study of the
mathematical properties of the solution. It is shown that the
solution has certain mathematical properties. The ninth part is
devoted to the study of the historical aspects of the problem. It
is shown that the problem has a long history. The tenth part is
devoted to the study of the future aspects of the problem. It is
shown that the problem is still an open problem.

living, we do not, we cannot, forget the dead. While our hearts are cheered by the renewal of kindly intercourse with friends and neighbors from whom we have long been separated, they are filled with tender sadness as we walk among the monuments and read the names of those who have gone before us over the great river. What an innumerable company they are. And before the close of the century upon which we shall enter with to-morrow's sun, all who are now gathered *here* will have joined those who are waiting *there*. And, kind friends, when the last messenger comes to us,

When to each the evening gates unbar,
 Shall we not *see* them waiting stand,
 And white against the evening star,
 The welcome of each beckoning hand?

Even so may it be. FAREWELL!

The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, which are based on the principle of the uncertainty of the position and momentum of the particles. The second part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the experimental results obtained in the study of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the experimental results are in good agreement with the theoretical predictions of quantum mechanics.

It is shown that the experimental results are in good agreement with the theoretical predictions of quantum mechanics. The third part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the applications of the theory of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the theory of the structure of the atom has many important applications in the fields of physics, chemistry, and biology.

SALISBURY, AUGUST 4, 1876.

We, the undersigned, appointed a committee to carry the foregoing resolution into effect, have complied with the same, so far as we were able.

We regret to say that we have been unable to procure a copy of the oration of D. J. Warner, Esq., for publication. His reasons for not furnishing it, are that it was not written out or memorized by him, and as he spoke from brief head notes, he was unwilling to attempt to write it out, not being able to do so with entire correctness.

Respectfully,

MILTON H. ROBBINS, }
DONALD T. WARNER, } *Committee.*

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